THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 52 PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 20.

The Tory Demonstration in England—War Rumors on the Continent—Uprising in Bulgaria.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival at the port of New York of the City of Paris we have European advices to Aug. 20.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Protestant and Tory Demonstration at the Crystal Palace.

The 17th of August, had been long announced for the gathering, and as it was a very wet day, it is fair to suppose that most of the eight thousand persons who assembled were connected with the Orange Lodges with which London begins again to abound. The principal speakers were Lord Fitzwalter, the Chairman, Mr. Hardinge Giffard, Q. C., and Mr. Newdegate, M. P. Mr. Giffard said:—If it were true that an attempt had been made to effect a serious and radical change in the Constitution it was high time that the House of Commons should be reformed. (Hear, hear.) Whether the reformation of the House of Commons should be the amendment of its constituent parts or not depended in a great measure upon the religious feeling of the country, and the answer the electors would give to the great question before them. They were in no doubt as to what the issue was to be. It was the same battle that had been fought three hundred years ago that was to be fought over again. Let no man under-value the issue at stake. It was this, whether they should have allegiance continued to the throne of Great Britain, or pledged to the potentate of Rome. (Loud cheers, and some cries of "No.") Let him not be misunderstood. He had never said that the attack upon the Irish Church began with their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. It began in the House of Commons as a struggle for place. (Hear, hear.) A number of forces were rallied against the Church—the rabble, as Mr. Bouverie called them, were united for the destruction of the Church, and it behooved them to prepare for the struggle. He trusted that at the next election they would bear but one thing in mind—that the Protestantism of the country should be maintained, and but one question asked of candidates—were they for the union of Church and State. (Cheers.) Mr. John Stuart Mill—(Hisses, and cries of "turn him out.") From the information that had reached him, he had little doubt that Mr. Mill would be turned out of Westminster. (Cheers and laughter.) That honorable gentleman showed clearly that the disendowment and disestablishment of the Irish Church would not satisfy the Irish people. He stated that the world was made by no man—a thing they might have found out without his assistance—and that therefore no man could have property in land. The land question was a great question, he said, for Ireland; it should be given to the Irish people—thrown down, as it were, that there might be a general scramble for it. And that was the remedy which philosophy and science proposed for the evils of Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

THE CONTINENT.

The French Atlantic Cable.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following note:—"In a letter addressed to the *France* of the 13th of August, MM. Blackmore and Eugene Delessert persist in affirming that oral as well as written engagements had been entered into with them, and that they have a legal right to the concession of the submarine telegraph to the United States. The Government repels such insinuations as entirely erroneous. The Administration, which in such matters has been careful to employ only the regular and unimpeachable methods of public tender, to which it has had recourse three times, awaits and hopes that the claimants will at last decide on carrying their complaints before the Council of State, which is the only jurisdiction in such a difference. A longer hesitation on their part would be a tacit admission of the absurdity of their pretensions."

War Rumors.

The *Temps* regrets to say that its correspondence from Berlin, Vienna, and Madrid is of a very warlike tone. The interview between the Czar and the King of Prussia is considered very significant. The *Wanderer* of Vienna says that the recent attacks of the Russian press on Prussia were but a mask to avert attention from the close relations of the two Powers. Now that they are ready they drop the mask, and the interview between the two sovereigns reveals to the world the fact of their close intimacy. The *Avenir National* hopes that in the face of such grave facts France is not going to engage in "a mad enterprise against Germany." Such an enterprise could only succeed "by having Austria as an ally, and the late visit of Prince Napoleon has proved that Austria cannot or will not aid us against Prussia."

An Ultimatum.

M. E. Girardin, in the *Liberte* of August 18, puts forward the ultimatum of France in the following demands:—"We demand that the work of 1829 should be resumed, and that negotiations should be opened with Prussia on this basis:—Prussia to be allowed to incorporate the whole of the Saxon territory, as she has incorporated Hanover, under the condition that she will concur in and actively promote the formation of a Franco-German State, comprehending Belgium, Rhenish Holland, Rhenish Prussia, Rhenish Hesse, and Rhenish Bavaria, to be ruled over by the King of Saxony, under the title of "King of the Rhine Country,' or some such name. Again, France would have no objection that, instead of one kingdom of about 10,000,000 of people there should be two—leaving the King of the Belgians as he is at present with his 4,950,000 subjects, and creating a new kingdom of the Rhine lands with 4,534,000 inhabitants. In case Prussia should refuse to accede to this pacific arrangement, we demand that France should no longer hesitate in pushing the line of her actual frontier to that of her natural frontier. We demand, in a word, what we last year called 'our share of the river.'"

Public Meetings Interdicted in Austria.

The Austrian journals mention the interdiction of two meetings, one at Lemberg, the other at Cracow. The former had been convoked for the purpose of appointing a deputation which was to proceed to Zurich to inaugurate a monument raised to the memory of the Poles; and the object of the second was to replace the first when prevented, a deliberation being announced on the course to be adopted in presence of the obstacles to the assembly at Lemberg. In each case, the Vienna Cabinet has preferred to restrict the right of meeting, to running the risk of compromising the international relations, and particularly with Russia. The motive for this rigor is easy to explain. At the moment when Russia is being accused of favoring Panslavist agitations in Austria, the latter country could not be expected to tolerate such manifestations against the former.

Attempted Rising in Bulgaria.

A letter from Bucharest to the Vienna *Press* says:—"The attempted rising in Bulgaria by the aid of bands formed in Roumania with foreign money has completely failed. The band of Dimitri had also been entirely defeated and destroyed by the Turkish troops, between Kassalik and Schlipka. The Turks gave no quarter—that is to say, instead of making prisoners they dispatched everybody, which, after all, is much less horrible than the old method of hanging prisoners two or three days after wards. We must deeply deplore the unfortunate victims who have been sent to death for money, and by means of promises, while the real authors of this abortive movement are quietly living in various capitals and rubbing their hands at having again succeeded in causing the Porte fresh trouble. M. Pacniot, the Mayor of Bucharest, who is a native of Bulgaria, has been accused by a paper here of having personally taken a very active part in the organization and armament of the Bulgarian bands at Bucharest. In a requisition addressed to M. Bratiano, the Minister, and published in the *Monitorul*, the Mayor declares that this accusation is a calumny, and that he will bring it before the tribunals."

Garibaldi and the Italian Volunteers.

General Garibaldi has addressed a letter from Caprera to Major Stefano Canzio, President of the Association of the Veterans of the Patriot Armies in Genoa, "thanking them for so soon rallying round the flag of duty and justice, after their recent contest with the united armies of imposture and tyranny," and preparing themselves to wash out of Italy the stain which still remains of despotism, falsehood and treason. He reminds them that there is no real liberty for the body without liberty of the mind and requests them to point out to their fellow countrymen the degraded and miserable condition to which a regime of priests has reduced the noblest race on the earth.

THE NEW REBELLION.

A Republican Meeting Assailed by Rebel Cut-throats.

A correspondent writing to the Missouri *Democrat*, from Edwardsville, Ill., on Friday last, says:—

Our town yesterday witnessed a display of Democracy in its blackest character. This account is written with no interest other than to give a truthful record of matters as they actually occurred. You have already been informed of our mass meeting in this place yesterday. There was a disposition shown at an early stage of the meeting to create a disturbance. General Palmer had spoken but a few moments when a fast young man of this place passed near the speaker's stand and began the shouting for Seymour. This man's name is Fred. Ungemach, and he keeps a sort of jewelry establishment in this town. He was soon joined by kindred spirits, and their evil intent was evident, which was to break up the meeting. The annoyance was very great, and our officers evidently were afraid to punish the offenders. They did no more at least than to temper slightly the impending fury. Several affrays occurred during the day to the great annoyance of the audience. At night the evil spirit raged still more. The disturbers in every instance were Democrats. They comprised a certain ring, however, of which the following persons were the leaders, viz., Michael Desmond, Fred Ungemach, Phil. Creamer, Mike McCovern, Nixon & Co. As the torchlight procession was forming, Mike Desmond led off by knocking a torch from some one's hand. Great confusion ensued for a few moments. This apparently being settled, the procession was formed, and proceeded through the streets, attended, however, by a motley crowd of roughs shouting for Seymour, Davis, and all the disgusting epithets that suggested themselves to their depraved imaginations. But suddenly the assassin Desmond rushes into the crowd, and, with drawn revolver, crushes the skull of a quiet, peaceful, highly esteemed citizen of Troy, in this county. The deed done, Booth-like, he brandishes his weapon and exclaims, "I did it." Surrounded by his armed confederates, he flies, and is not yet arrested. William Henderson, the innocent victim, is dead, and a worthy family bereft of its head and support in the prime of his life. I do not charge the Democratic party with the crime. But the murderer and his allies, the inciters of the trouble, were all Democrats.

Murderous Attack on a Republican Meeting of Chicago Tanners.

The specials to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH on Saturday last gave some of the particulars of this affray; but the following, from the Chicago *Post* of the 28th, is more in detail:—

Last night, at about ten o'clock, the announcement of a political riot in the Eighth Ward caused a great excitement in the city. Republicans who were acquainted with the virulent type of Copperheadism pervading the district in question, and the desperate extremities to which Seymour's "friends" can proceed in the practical demonstration of their friendliness, were unprepared for such a murderous outrage as was perpetrated last night with the tacit connivance of two Democratic Aldermen. The affair *in toto* reflects in the most disgraceful and humiliating manner on the instigators of the riot, who in their demeanor and language proved sufficiently the insincerity of their howlings for universal freedom of speech. It has resulted in the murder of an innocent young man, and in severe injuries to several others, and in showing more clearly than ever the demoniac spirit of the bogus Democracy. A call had been issued some days since for a mass meeting of Irish Republicans, to take place at No. 381 Blue Island avenue, at the corner of Mitchell street. The chair was usurped by Democratic Alderman P. C. Rafferty, who nominated Mr. Thomas Halpine for presiding officer, adroitly feigning ignorance of the object and purpose of the assembly. Mr. John Pope Hodnett, the Irish Republican orator, by whose efforts, very largely, the meeting had been announced, was called upon for a speech, and was promised the wildest liberty of assertion, provided that he allowed his statements to be criticized and discussed by a Democratic successor. These terms he readily embraced, but on his stating the object of the meeting a gang of roughs of the vilest character, who were banded together under the anything but appropriate title of "White Boys in Blue," seeing that they were the unwashedest representatives of the Democratic "great unwashed," proceeded to drown his voice with yells, shrieks, and groans. This outbreak of Copperhead intolerance brought Alderman Comiskey to his feet. Alarmed at the prospect, he besought the rioters to listen in silence to Mr. Hodnett, and cited the boast of the party that they alone were the advocates of free speech, as an argument in favor of tranquility. His plaintive appeal had the effect of lulling the storm for a short period, but the entry of the Irish Tanners was the signal for the crowning outburst of Copperhead ferocity. Armed with torch staves, minus the torches, the "White Boys in Blue" rushed furiously on their astounded victims, who were peaceably standing in the centre of the hall. The scene which followed was of the most exciting nature. From the struggling crowd, where clubs and flags and torch-sticks waved and fluttered in the wildest confusion, horrid Rebel yells and groans and blasphemy proceeded. The burning torches of the Tanners were overturned, and the oil and flame scattered about the room, setting fire to the building in several places, and requiring instant attention to prevent destruction. Clubs, fists, slungshots, and even revolvers were used, and the Tanners, taken by surprise by the evidently preconcerted assault, and greatly overpowered, were driven out into the street. Here the riot still raged, paving stones being called into requisition in addition to the other weapons, and it seemed likely that many would be killed. The alarm had been sent to the Twelfth street police station, and a squad of fifteen policemen under Sergeant Garrity came on the double quick to the scene. Captain Kennedy of the West Division police also hurried down in a buggy, and, rising up, ordered the crowd to disperse. The presence of these peacemakers had the desired effect, and the rioters began to separate, when some one raised the Rebel yell of "Seymour and Blair," and for a moment it seemed as if the assault would be renewed. The police, however, succeeded in arresting three men, who gave their names as Tom McMahon, William Kamp, and William Gillmore, and the rioters quieted down and gradually dispersed. Eleven men were injured, five of them seriously.

THE WICKEDEST MAN.

Allen Closes his New York Dance-House—He Will Carry a Hod Sooner Than Open it Again.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning gives the following interesting account of the wickedest man Allen's new resolve:—

The wickedest man in new York shut up his dance-house on Saturday night. As the clock struck twelve, and the Sabbath crossed the verge of midnight, the infernal den was closed, nevermore, John Allen says, to be opened as a dance-house. Having heard it rumored that the wickedest man had actually and finally shut up shop on Saturday night, we went down there yesterday to take an observation and learn the exact facts of the case. Arriving at No. 304 Water street, we found the door closed, and the following note posted on the door:—

"THIS DANCE-HOUSE IS CLOSED!"

"No gentlemen admitted unless accompanied by their wives who wish to employ Magdalens as domestics. JOHN ALLEN."

There were groups of people in the street talking about the Wickedest Man's unprecedented course, and some unfriendly feeling toward him was discoverable, although the balance of feeling was decidedly in his favor. We rapped at the door, and it was opened by a hale, clean-shaved, and clean-shirted man, in his shirt sleeves, of muscular proportions, and rather good-looking.

"Are you John Allen?" we asked.

"Yes, sir," he replied.

"Are you the Wickedest Man in New York?"

"Some sensation reporters have called me so," he responded; "but *I* don't consider myself such, and my neighbors don't either. There isn't anybody in the ward that would call me so."

"Will you answer a few plain questions?" we asked.

"To the best of my ability I will" replied the wickedest man; and thereupon the following dialogue ensued:—

Reporter—"Have you shut up your dance house for good?"

Allen—"Yes, sir; I shut it up for good last night at 12 o'clock."

Reporter—"What made you quit the business?"

Allen—"Because I have come to the conclusion that it is wrong to keep such a place; and also to gratify my poor old father, who is tottering on the brink of the grave, and my brothers and sisters, who are all respectable people; and also for the sake of my children, to whom I want to set a good example."

Reporter—"Don't you ever intend to keep a dance house again?"

Allen—"Not if I can help it."

Reporter—"What do you mean by 'if you can help it?'"

Allen—"I mean if I can find anything else to make a living at."

Reporter—"But they say you are rich. What do you want employment for?"

Allen—"Well, if I am rich, I can't be idle. I must do something. I like an active life."

Reporter—"Then if you can't do better, you'll go back to keeping a dance-house again? Is that what you mean?"

Allen—"No, sir. I'd carry a hod before I'd go into the dance-house business again. I've done evil enough, and now I'm going to try to do some good." (Spoken with empnasis).

Reporter—"How many dance houses are there in this street?"

Allen—"About twenty, I should judge."

Reporter—"How many girls apiece do they average?"

Allen—"Five or six; some have only two or three. Mine was larger; averaged about sixteen."

Reporter—"How long do the girls live, as a general thing?"

Allen—"They average about five years, but some are used up in one year. I've one girl that has been with me twelve years."

Reporter—"What is the nationality of the girls?"

Allen—"More than half are Irish; the other half are divided up among nearly all nationalities."

Reporter—"How has the recent notoriety, occasioned by Mr. Dyer's articles, affected the business?"

Allen—"It has hurt it—caused us to be overrun with clergymen and other respectable people, and frightened off the customers."

Reporter—"What are you going at, now that you've given up the dance-house business?"

Allen—"Can't say just now. Shall begin to look around after awhile. Am in no hurry. Shall wait for things to quiet down."

Allen was perfectly frank in his speech and manner, like a man who has made up his mind, and sees his way clearly. He went into the dance-house business seventeen years ago, he said, "merely as a lark—just for a little fun, you know!" intending to stay in it only for a month or so; and there he has been ever since.

His father, his brothers, and his sisters—who are all good Christian people, and of whom he seems to be proud and fond—on finding him out, sought by every means in their power to win him from his nefarious business, and they have clung to him and followed him with their tears and their prayers during all those seventeen hopeless years—a remarkable instance of family affection and faithfulness.

Mr. Dyer, in his explorations of the shady side of New York, first came upon Allen about two years ago. He at once became interested in him, recognized him as the bell-wether of the whole dance-house flock, and set to work to study him up, determined, if possible, to rescue the interesting wretch, and get him to help break up the dance-house business. When he got ready, and opportunity offered, Mr. Dyer wrote his first "Wickedest Man" article for *Packard's Monthly*. He aimed the screed directly at John Allen's heart—at whatever of family pride and parental affection there might be left in him. It was a dead hit. It filled the "Wickedest Man with terror and shame. He wept over it in rage and mortification. His family came down on him afresh. He learned that his aged father was stricken to the heart by the article, and that his favorite brother had fainted away on reading it. His pet son came crying home from school, saying he wouldn't go any more because all the boys said his father was the wickedest man in New York. His den was overrun with respectable visitors to such an extent as seriously to damage his business, and so he cursed the visitors and the "miserable Dyer" who had sent them there, and raved, and swore, and, to use his own words, "run on rum heavier than ever."

At last, Mr. Dyer's second "Wickedest Man" article came out in the August number of "Packard," at the close of which he gives Allen's promise to quit his business by the first of May next, expresses his belief that he will keep his promise, and winds up by saying that the Wickedest Man in New York "shall yet win a name of which his children, whom he so passionately loves, need not be ashamed, and shall yet establish a character which will suffer those children to plant flowers upon his grave without blushing for the memory of their dead father lying beneath the sod."

When Allen read these lines he wept again, not with rage and shame, but with remorse and repentance. To quote his own words:—

"When I read what Mr. Dyer says about my children's yet planting flowers on my grave, and not blushing at my memory, I felt as though I wanted that to be so; and I kept reading it over and over, and at last I said, 'If I live long enough that shall be so!' and I have read it almost every day since, and every time I have said, 'It shall be so if I live.'"

Fortunately, this man had sagacious Christian friends to encourage him in his good resolutions. Dr. J. M. Ward, of Newark, N. J., a gentleman of wealth and culture, has been unremitting in his efforts to win Allen from his career of sin; and Mr. Albert C. Arnold, of the Howard Mission, has labored to the same end with enlightened zeal and invincible hope. Two weeks ago Mr. Arnold accompanied Allen home to the "Wickedest Man's" father's house, where a family council had been called for the purpose of making a determined effort to induce him to quit his shameful business. The result was hopeful. Allen returned to the city deeply impressed with a sense of his duty to his true-hearted, faithful relatives, if not to God and decency. His friends in the city followed up the attack. When Mr. Van Meter returned from Europe he joined his arguments and persuasions to those of Dr. Ward, Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Dyer. But the devil had his agents at work also. Allen's neighbors got wind of what was going on, and made a dead set at him. They abused him, and ridiculed him; called him a Methodist, wanted to know when he was going to join the church, and did all they could to keep him from "going over to the enemy," as they called his meditated abandonment of the dance house business.

"Why don't you kick them prayin' fellers out'n your house?" indignantly exclaimed one of his alarmed neighbors. "You're a lettin' 'em come runnin' there so much, a singin' their camp meetin' hymns, that ef you don't look out you'll soon be as bad as any on 'em!"

But Allen's true friends gained steadily on him. He began to stop swearing and using obscene language, and "ran lighter on rum." One day, when Mr. Arnold expostulated with him for swearing, he said, "That's right, Arnold, I want to stop the use of bad language, and whenever your hear me use a profane word or a foul word, you just say to me, 'How do you parse that, John?" and I'll take the hint. And he has actually made great progress in comeliness of speech, and also in sobriety.

The truth is, this "Wickedest Man" is an original and marked character. He reminds us of those generous-hearted pirates and highwaymen whom novelists and poets have so delighted to depict, and who have been celebrated in song and story for the handsome manner in which they had cut the throats or blown out the brains of their victims to obtain, and who finally, as the French Cardinal said of Louis XV, "made the *amende honorable* to God, and died in the arms of the Redeemer."

Allen would stop in the very riot and carnival of his dance-house to go out and help a poor child or poor man in distress, and then return seven-fold more a child of hell than before. One morning, a few weeks ago, he came rushing over to the Howard Mission to get somebody to go and read the Bible and pray with a dying tenant of his—for he is the owner of houses and lands. Finding Dr. Ward and Mr. Arnold, he said:—

"There's a tenant of mine over here dying. He's a poor printer. He can't live more than twenty-four hours; and you know, gentlemen, that when a man feels this world slipping out from under him, there's only one thing that'll do, and that is the Saviour. I've been out of practice twenty years, and can't read and pray with the poor fellow, but you can. So come along."

And he took them to the dying man's bedside, and sat reverently by while they read the Bible and prayed with him; and when the man died he saw to his funeral, and had him decently buried, and then went back to his dance-house and had a red-hot evening of it.

There is many a Christian landlord in this city who would not look after a dying tenant like that, any more than he'd keep a dance house.

Yesterday afternoon Allen attended religious services at the Howard Mission. At the close of the service it was announced that Allen had shut up his dance house, and that he would make a few remarks. Coming forward with diffidence and hesitation, he said:—

THE WICKEDEST MAN'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

"My Friends—Ladies and Gentlemen:—I'm not accustomed to addressing audiences, and don't intend to say much. I've been called the Wickedest Man in New York, and I have done a good deal of evil, but I'm sorry for my past life, and intend to see if I can't now do a little good. I suppose I shall have a hard time of it, and often get set back one way and another, but if my Christian friends will stand by me, I hope I shall hold out, and do some good. I'm most obliged to you for your courtesy, and will do the best I can."

Allen's manner was modest and straightforward, and he seemed to be sincere in his intention to reform. Many gentlemen shook him cordially by the hand, and promised to stand by him in his efforts to atone for his past life.

The Rev. Dr. Burlingham, of St. Louis, followed Allen. He said that he had read the account of Allen's life, had seen and talked with him the day before, and believed that he would keep his word, and never open his dance-house again; that the announcement would ring through the land, and fill thousands of hearts with joy.

In the evening there was a prayer-meeting at Allen's old dance-house, No. 304 Water street, which was largely attended. The services were conducted by Mr. Arnold. The impression made was deep and intense. The dance-house girls were in attendance, and so was Allen's wife. Allen himself seemed to enjoy the meeting, and joined heartily in the singing of every hymn. There was considerable excitement outside, but the police kept everything quiet. To-day, at 12 o'clock, a regular noonday prayer-meeting is to be inaugurated at No. 304 Water street, and the house is to be turned into a mission, an asylum, or whatever else the Christian friends of Allen shall determine upon.

Allen penciled off the following card, which is a slight extension of the notice posted on his door, and handing it to us, requested its publication. It is as follows:—

"The dance-house No. 304 Water street is closed. No gentlemen admitted unless accompanied by their wives who wish to employ Magdalens as domestics. JOHN ALLEN."

He writes a good, free hand, and spells correctly. He seemed very anxious to have every one believe that he is in earnest. To Mr. Dyer, who was present at the prayer meeting, he said:—

"You lighted this fire; now you must help put it out."

"With great pleasure," replied Mr. Dyer; "how shall I begin?"

"Stand by me in my efforts to be a better man," responded Allen; "and say in your next article that from your last interview with John Allen you are convinced that he deeply regrets his past life and is determined henceforth to do what good he can."

Mr. Dyer said he would say that, and would stand by Allen in his efforts at reform.

To a suggestion that Allen would be set upon by the devil and all his hosts, and would find it hard to shake off the grip of the Evil One, he exclaimed:—

"Oh! I shan't mind the devil; I am going to cut him, and shall hereafter do business with his boss."

At a late hour last evening the last of Allen's friends withdrew from the notorious house, with promises to be present at the noonday prayer meeting to-day at 12 o'clock. The indications are that there will be a large attendance at No. 304 Water street to-day, and what the end of the business will be it is impossible to predict.

—Texas has a large peach crop.

—Fillmore denies that he has the gout.

—The Sultan is fond of French novels.

—Monroe, Ohio, has 48,000 grape vines.

—Perfumed gloves "for bets" are advertised for sale at Saratoga.

—"Oxenford" of the London *Times* has $5000 a year.

—Rev. William H. Green, the wife-poisoner, now under sentence of death in Connecticut, has been refused a new trial.

—The town of Easton, Bristol county, does not owe a dollar, and the rate of taxation this year is only $3 30 on the $1000.

—The mackerel fishery is lively in Belfast bay. The fish are more abundant and larger in size than ever before known.

—Brown velvet coat and vest, white trowsers, and straw hats is the correct costume for a gentleman of leisure at New London.

—Much of the jewelry worn by the ladies at the sea-side looks as if it might have been purchased at the dollar store.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Tennessee—The European Markets—Disasters at Sea.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Progress of the Militia Bill—Democratic Devices to Defeat its Passage.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 30.—The Militia bill has passed the lower branch of the Legislature of Tennessee, only sixteen members voting against it. The Senate, before taking action upon it, is waiting for the report of the Joint Military Committee, and meantime the opposition are making use of every possible means to defeat it before that body. Among other things they are circulating reports about the intention of the President to employ U. S. troops against the militia. The Burch conversation with the President has doubtless been exaggerated. Persons who are well informed in reference to Mr. Johnson's sentiments, declare that the only opinion he has expressed in the matter, is that a State has no right to keep up a standing army. The Democrats held a meeting on the public square, on Saturday, to protest against the passage of the bill by the Senate. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Neil, S. Brown, A. S. Colyar, and others. Colyar threatened armed resistance.

The House of Representatives did a good thing on Saturday. The Senate had passed a joint resolution to send a commissioner to Andrew Johnson to ask him to furnish U. S. troops to protect the people. When it got into the House, Mr. Thornburgh, of Granger, offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States be, and he is hereby earnestly requested to furnish sufficient troops to the State of Tennessee to protect the law-abiding citizens from acts of violence committed by lawless bands now roving over the counties, and to assist the civil officers in the execution of the laws.

Resolved, That the Speakers of the two Houses, and the Secretary of State, immediately transmit this resolution to his Excellency by telegraph, and request an immediate reply.

This was adopted on Saturday by a vote of 35 to 31.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Schuetzenfest.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The third annual Schuetzenfest of the Washington Schuetzen Verein commenced to-day at their handsomely-embellished park. The opening ceremonies were preceded by a long procession through our principal streets, the most prominent feature being a car drawn by six horses, and under its canopy as many young ladies as there are States in the Union, with a plentiful display of small national flags. There are present invited guests from New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Baltimore, Frederick, and Lynchburg. The German public houses especially are trimmed on the outside with flags and evergreens, and among that class of citizens much interest in the Schuetzen proceeding is everywhere apparent.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Markets.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 31—A. M.—Consols, 93¼@94 for both money and account. American securities opened easier; 5 20s, 72½; Atlantic and Great Western, 39¼; Illinois Central, 91¼; Erie, 30.

FRANKFORT, August 31—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 75½@75¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 31—A. M.—Cotton steady. The sales will probably reach 12,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, August 31—A. M.—Sugar firmer. Linseed cakes firmer.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 31.—The steamship Union, from New York August 20, arrived at 8 30 this morning.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—The ship Favorite, hence for New Orleans, which went ashore off Ireland, has arrived back dismantled and otherwise damaged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 31—P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20s, 72; Illinois Central, 91½; Erie, 30.

LIVERPOOL, August 31—P. M.—Cotton steady; Corn, 35s. 9d.; Bacon, 56s. 6d.; Turpentine, 26s.

ANTWERP, August 31—P. M.—Petroleum quiet at 48f.

Another Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—The steamer Russia, which arrived on the 28th inst, ran down the barque Custaloga, Captain Nickerson, off the banks of New Foundland. The Custaloga left Shields on the 24th of July for New York. The barque sunk and the crew were taken on board the Russia and brought to this port.

Fatal Accident in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—Robert Allen and Matthew Riley, while tearing down a Boal street terrace, were instantly killed by the building falling upon them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
MONDAY, August 31, 1868.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans rule at 4a5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were higher; the new issue sold at 103¼, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 46½, no change; Minehill at 57, an advance of 1; and Lehigh Valley at 55, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged; Second and Third sold at 52, and Chesnut and Walnut at 49.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America, 162 for Philadelphia, 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics', 60 for Commercial, 105 for Northern Liberties, and 31 for Mechanics.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21¼, a slight advance. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19½ for preferred do.; and 70 for Morris Canal preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000	Leh 6s gold	b.5.	87¾	12 sh	Minehill	57
200 sh	Read R	s.o.	45½	100 sh	Leh V R	b60. 55
100	do	c.	45¾	2	do	55
6	do	s.5.	45¾	10 sh	Leh Nav	21¾
5	do		45¾	12 sh	2d and 3d	52
5	do		45¾	10 sh	Ches & Wal	49
100	do	b30.	45¾	4	do	49

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Naar & Ladner, No. 30 S. Third street:—

10·00 A. M.	145	11·35 A. M.	144¾
10·40 "	144¾	12·00 P. M.	145
11·00 "	145	12·50 "	144¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, 114@114¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@110; do., 1865, 111¼@112; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, 108@108¼; do., 1868, 108¼@108¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾. Gold, 145.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114@114¾; do., 1864, 109½@109¾; do., 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. July, 1867, 107¾@108, 1868, 108¼@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 108¾@109.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114¼; do. 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 107¾@108; do., 1868, 108¾@108¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. September, 1865, 119; do. October, 1865, 118¾. Gold, 144¾@145¼. Silver, 136¼@138½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, August 31.—The Flour Market is dull and drooping, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $7 50@8 25 for superfine; $8 50@9 for extras; $9 50@11 25 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; $10 50@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9 50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward. No inquiry except for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of 1500 bushels Indiana red at $2 35@2 39; and 500 bushels spring at $2 05. Rye is steady, with sales at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bushel for new Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is scarce and strong; sales of yellow at $1 25@1 28; and Western mixed at $1 23@1 25. Oats are without essential change; sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania at 70@75c., and 50@65c. for Southern.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in good request, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $55 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quite active; sales of 503 bags at $9 for Ohio. Timothy is weak; sales at $2 75@3 25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2 70@2 80.

Whisky is held firmly, with sales of fair at $1 45@1 50.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, but prices were unchanged. About 1750 head sold at 9@9½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 8@8¾c. for fair to good do.; and 5@7½c. ₱ pound gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head
32, Owen Smith, Western, 8@9, gross.
90, A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 8@9, gross.
64, Dengler & McClees, Western, 6@6¾, gross.
77, P. McFillen, Ohio, 8½@9½, gross.
90, P. Hathaway, Ohio, 8@9, gross.
60, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9, gross.
75, J. McFillen, Ohio and Ches. co, 8@9¼, gross.
52, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9, gross.
115 Ullman & Bachman, Ohio and Penna., 8@9½ gross.
130, Martin Fuller & Co., Ken. and Tenn., 8@9½ gross.
80, Mooney & Smith, Virginia and Kentucky, 7½@9, gross.
90, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6½@8½, gr.
67, H. Chain, Western Penn., 5@7, gross.
100, John Smith & Bro., Ohio & Pa., 7½@9½, gr.
75, J. L. Frank, Virginia, 7@9, gross.
75, Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 7¾@9, gross.
90, Hope & Co., Virginia & W. Pa., 8@8¾, gross.
70, M. Dryfoy & Co., Virginia, 6@8¾ gross.
60, Blum & Co., West Virginia, 6½@8½, gross.
65, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 7½@9 gr.
30, A. Kimble, Chester county, 8@9, gross.
17, L. House, Delaware, 5@8, gross.
30, John Lutts, Chester co., 7@9, gross.
40, J. & R. Gemmell, Delaware, 4¼@8, gross.
17, W. Duffy, Ohio, 5½@6½, gross.
43, J. Hall, Kentucky, 6½@7¾, gross.
35 J. Seidonridge, Virginia & Ohio, 7½@8½, gr.

Hogs were in fair demand; 3000 head arrived and sold at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards at $14@15 ₱ 100 lbs., net.

Sheep were dull and rather lower; about 13,000 head arrived and partly sold at 4@5c. ₱ lb., gross, as to condition.

Cows were unchanged; 150 head sold at $45@65 for springers, $50@80 ₱ head for cow and calf, as to quality.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 31.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....80 | 11 A. M.....89 | 2 P. M.....90

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, Boston. Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Edwin, Bacon Salem, do.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Lynn, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, Stonington, do.
Schr Geo Fales, Nickerson, Providence, do.
Schr Hazelton, Gardner, Dighton, do.
Schr A. E. Martin, Buell, Salisbury, Davis, Fales & Co.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, Portsmouth, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr W. Walton, Reeves, Boston, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, Norwich, John Rommel Jr.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, Newport, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr U. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, Pine Knot Coal Co.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, Hingham, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, Boston, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, 12 days from East Harbor, T. I., with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Schr Searsville, Chase, 3 days from Boston, with mdse.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, from Boston, with linseed to Barclay & Barclay.
Schr Fly, Fennimore from Lynn.
Schr Annie E. Martin, Buell, from Salem.
Schr A. H. Leaming,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Lying for the Right.

From the N. Y. Nation.

To any person interested in lies and liars the Presidential campaign offers an opportunity for successful investigation such as is rarely met with. At no other period do the liars show themselves so fearlessly and are the lies to be seen in such abundance and variety. Of course there is always plenty of lying going on around us, but at no other time is there systematic lying with reference to a fixed object. In ordinary times men lie loosely and individually, for all sorts of objects, without order or method. During the campaign they lie on a preconcerted plan, by columns of battalions, every lie being uttered in combination with thousands of others. The interest of the occasion to the scientific observer may therefore be imagined.

The classification of lies devised by the New York *Tribune* is now the one most generally received, and on the whole it is, perhaps, as good a one as we are likely to have. But it has one serious defect; and it is a defect which well illustrates the justice of John Stuart Mill's remark, that "a true psychology is the indispensable scientific basis of morals, of politics, of the science and art of education," viz., that in its definition of a lie it entirely overlooks the fact that a lie must be the product of a deliberate intention to deceive, and that therefore its phrase—or, rather, the common phrase—"the lies, and he knows it," is a pleonasm. Nobody can lie without knowng it. This being so, a large number of assertions which Mr. Greeley places in the category of simple lies must be taken out of it, and placed in that of unintentional falsehoods. There is no doubt whatever that the many false statements of his political antagonists which he so frequently exposes are made in good faith, and in the belief that they are true. There are so many versions of every political occurrence, so many ways of looking at the character of every political man, and so many different inferences may be drawn from the simplest bit of statistics, that the cases are very rare indeed in which it is safe to assert positively of a political speaker or writer that "he lies" and is a "villain;" if, indeed, the charge of lying does not always include that of villainy. But in the *Tribune's* classification of well-marked or acknowledged lies—such as most campaign attacks on the character of candidates are—we doubt if any improvement is likely to be made in our time.

The campaign, too, affords a striking illustration of the stimulus which the progress of society has given to lying, and the enormous increase of power which the liar has derived from it. In the ancient and mediæval world the public was doubtless more credulous, but his powers of reaching it were so limited that, no matter how great his skill or energy might have been, he could accomplish very little. Very few of the great liars of antiquity or of the Middle Ages were able to circulate a lie beyond the city in which they lived, and even there only imperfectly. The slander of opponents, too, was, as a weapon either of offense or defense, comparatively worthless, because it required prodigious efforts to get a slander before more than a very small number of persons, or before them in a perfect or effective shape, so rapidly do stories change in passing from mouth to mouth. It therefore required only about half as much virtue to be a truth-teller in old times as it requires now, because the temptation to lie was only about half as strong. The whole ancient and mediæval world offered no such example of the triumph of moral principle as the modern world offers in the person of a truthful editor, or telegraph operator, or orator. A lie told in the agora of a Greek city was comparatively a feeble thing; a lie told on the stump or in an editorial article in the United States has the wings of the morning, and flies to the uttermost ends of the earth. No one can say so heartily as the modern liar, "Knowledge is power," for no one's condition has the growth of knowledge so much improved. The invention of newspapers has, in fact, done for the liar what the invention of gunpowder did for the man-at-arms—it makes difference of strength or weight of no account on the battle-field. In the absence of widely-circulated periodicals, the great or good man with the unblemished reputation cared little for the mendacious Bohemian. His name was known and his character established over a wider area than the Bohemian could possibly cover with his slanders. Now the Bohemian has him at his mercy, just as a boy with a revolver would have a knight armed *cap-a-pie* at his mercy. When the Bohemian says to 50,000 people that the great man stole a service of plate, or was seen, the night before last, drunk in the gutter, what can the great man do?

It ought to be observed, however, that campaign lies are, unlike the common lies of ordinary periods, told upon a definite theory, and that theory is that to do a great right it is sometimes lawful to do a little wrong. There is very little gratuitous and utterly wicked lying in a Presidential canvass. We have no doubt whatever that even Brick Pomeroy comforts himself with the reflection that his lies are helping in the accomplishment of a great end, and are therefore excusable. To say that Grant is a beastly drunkard, or that he uses stolen plate at his table, is a small matter; whereas to def-at Grant, relieve the South from her "shackles," and overthrow the tyranny of the radicals, would be a great matter. Therefore it is well to lie on, the guilt of lying, like the guilt of killing, being dependent on circumstances. We feel satisfied, too, that if an examination of motives could be made, it would be found that a large number of the frauds on the Government are committed on a similar principle. The amount that any one man can steal from it, the cheat says, is hardly felt by the nation, while it adds enormously to his happiness and that of his children, and may produce a marked improvement in his character. Of course a regular thief of the lower grade does not number self-improvement amongst the objects of his stealing, but there is no doubt a large number of poor peculators who do. There are few poor men who do not feel that they would find it far easier to be honorable and conscientious if they were well off, and plenty of them put their scruples to sleep by dreams of the pious uses to which they will devote their booty—the churches they will build, and the widows and orphans they will comfort.

It must not be forgotten, too, in judging Brick Pomeroy and his like, that his delusion, if our presumption as to his state of mind be correct, is a very ancient one, and has been and is still shared by men who stand well with their own consciences as moralists and reformers. Lying has been freely used in the service of the very best of causes during the last three hundred years, ever since, in fact, the principle of association for religious and philanthropic objects came into common use, and since means of publicity began to be extensive. The Jesuits reduced it to an art, and made it one of their most powerful weapons, openly proclaiming that the use of calumny against the enemies of the order or of the faith was at least excusable, a doctrine which still has a strong hold on the minds of large bodies of excellent men in every Christian country at the present day, though doubtless if presented to them in its naked simplicity they would indignantly repudiate it. Many of our readers doubtless remember Pascal's delicious story, in the "Provincial Letters," of the quarrel between the Jesuit, Father Alby, and M. Puys, a priest of a parish near Lyons. M. Puys published a little book, inculcating the duty of attending one's own parish church, instead of running about after strange preachers. The Jesuits were then preaching a good deal, and Father Alby thought the book was aimed at them. So he denounced M. Puys, who was an old and respected clergyman of unblemished reputation, from the pulpit, as a man of licentious habits, whose intrigues with women were notorious, who was suspected of being an impious heretic, and who deserved to be burnt at the stake. M. Puys was overcome by these accusations, and after some negotiation, finding what the trouble was, formally declared that nothing was further from his intention than to attack the Society of Jesus, which, on the contrary, he honored and loved. Whereupon Father Alby said that it was his belief that M. Puys meant to attack the Jesuits which had led him to use the language complained of, but that "knowing better what his intention was, he declared there was nothing to hinder him from holding M. Puys to be a man of enlightened intellect, of profound and orthodox learning, of irreproachable manners, and, in a word, a worthy pastor of his church."

Now, this sounds very comical, but the principle on which the worthy father acted has by no means completely fallen into disuse. It is seen in a very coarse and brutal form in the campaign lies of the newspapers about the candidates—in, for instance, the *World's* daily contradiction within the last three or four months of what it said three years ago of Grant's talents and character, the facts, except his nomination for the Presidency, remaining precisely the same. But it is also found in quarters where more attention is paid to moral distinctions. On many of the reform platforms there is very little trouble taken to ascertain whether stories which are being circulated by the members to the disadvantage of men considered unfaithful or unfriendly to the cause are true or false. We would not charge these gentlemen with inventing slanders, but they certainly give little sign of caring whether they are slanders or not before they pass them on. Between the circulation of such stories as they spread abroad a year ago, of Grant's having been drunk in the streets of Washington, and the invention of them, there is doubtless a distinction of which human critics are bound to take notice; but if it be a distinction to which the Divine Intelligence will attach much importance, either our logic or theology is at fault.

We might multiply illustrations of the same sort indefinitely from the columns of the "organs" of various reform movements. A good biting story against an "enemy of the cause" is generally published cheerfully and without inquiry; if his acts admit of two constructions, the worse is put upon them, circumstances which tell in his favor are carefully concealed, or his refutation passed over without notice. A striking illustration of this particular form of lying was afforded after the impeachment trial, when the accounts given of Trumbull, Fessenden, and others were in such ludicrous contrast with the accounts which the same organs would have given of the same gentlemen the week before the verdict, in a controversy with a Democratic opponent, that one could almost fancy in reading them that one heard the joyous wagging of the devil's tail. In the temperance agitation, there is visible the same tendency to "help on the work" by loosening the obligation of truth-telling. The rules of evidence are not so strictly enforced in examining into a charge of drunkenness against a moderate drinker as they would be in an inquiry conducted by the same persons on any other subject; and we fear presumptions are adopted against unbelievers by good Christians with a laxity which they would not display if it was the fair fame of a brother believer that was at stake. The tendency to be untruthful is, in fact, in such partly involuntary, and the victim is often entirely unconscious of it himself.

That the world is growing worse in this respect we do not mean to say. On the contrary, considering the prodigious increase of temptation, and of population, we think it is growing better. We doubt, for instance, whether any campaign has ever been conducted in this country with so great a regard to truth and decency as the Republicans are displaying in the conduct of this one. Whatever indications of deterioration there may be are found not in the fact that the number of liars increases, but that the liars are a better kind of people, and that the bad effects of lying on society at large are being hidden by the good use made of lying in particular cases. But we cannot consider the effects of lying for the right fairly without remembering that modern society is weakest on the side of the virtues which are covered by the term *bona fides*. It is gaining prodigiously in humanity and sympathy, but whether it is gaining, or seems likely to gain, in honesty, truthfulness, scrupulousness, and candor, is still a disputed question; and it is to this side, therefore, the attention of moralists should be directed.

One other thing ought not to be overlooked, and that is, that confining the term education to the training children get in schools is a dangerous abuse of language. Children get a very small part of their education in schools; of their moral training, so called, hardly anything. Their notions of truth and justice they get from what goes on around them in society—from the conversations and the speeches they listen to, the newspapers they read, the acts they see their relatives commit; and those who flatter themselves that the injurious influences of a canvass filled with lies and vituperation, or of the spectacle of the use of immoral agencies in the furtherance of a good cause, on the opening mind of boys, can be counteracted, on the whole and in the long run, by set lessons in morality or religion, given by paid teachers or even by parents, deceive themselves. Every man who mounts a platform or takes up a pen, therefore, with the determination not to be too fastidious, or "too particular" about accuracy, provided he can "help on the work," is a corrupter of youth, who puts the world back two steps for the one he helps it forward, and on whom a cup of hemlock, if it would be lawfully administered to him, would not be thrown away.

What is the Actual Amount of the National Debt?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"To the Editor of the *Tribune*.—Sir:—In your issue of the 18th instant you say the public debt 'was not $2,600,000,000 on the 1st instant, but $2,510,000,000, and that is every cent that we intend to make it, or to pay.'

"The *World* on this point takes issue with you. It says, 'The amount, minus the money in the Treasury, on the 1st of August, was $2,523,534,180, and not $2,510,000,000 as the *Tribune* states it.' A little further on in the same article he says, 'The public debt, less the money in the Treasury on the 1st of August, 1867, was $2,511,-308,626, and the *Tribune*—apparently with a view to make the debt appear less after the lapse of a year—puts it in round numbers $2,510,000,000, thus making a slight diminution of the debt during the year; whereas in fact it had been increased $12,228,654, in spite of our numerous taxes.'

"In your issue of the 20th, you answer so much of the article above quoted from as related to the position of the late Thaddeus Stevens on the bond question, but you in no way notice that portion of the article which I have quoted from. Am I to understand that your statement was wrong and that of the *World* correct? Has the public debt been increased during the last year? Do not you virtually confess that you were wrong and the *World* right in thus letting its statements go uncontroverted? Will you please answer these questions? I am accustomed to regard the *Tribune* as trustworthy authority, and want to know if I can so regard it still.

"H. EDWARDS.

"Binghamton, Aug. 22, 1868."

The Tribune's Answer.

—The last official statement of the amount of the national debt was made public on the 7th, and appeared in the *Tribune* on the 8th instant. Any person who can read can see what it is, and we do not see why there should be any dispute about it. Let us see what there is to differ about.

Two or three great companies are engaged under the patronage and control of the Government, in opening communication by railroad across our country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Probably not less than one hundred thousand men are now employed and paid by those companies to cut timber, dig ore and coal, made iron and roll it into rails, etc., grade track, build bridges, lay track, etc. etc. The Government backs this enterprise, to a limited extent, with its credit, besides giving the corporators certain lands along their respective tracks. Every cent of the cost of these railroads is to be paid by the companies which will own their respective roads; but the Government *lends* them its bonds to a prescribed amount per mile to facilitate the work. The companies undertake to pay, and thus far *have paid*, the interest on those bonds as it accrues, and they further agree to pay the principal of the bonds as they fall due. The total amount of these bonds issued to them up to the 1st inst. was $32,210,000.

Now, then, we do not reckon these bonds a part of the debt of the United States, though there is a contingent, remote possibility that one or more of the railroad companies may fail, and that their roads may not prove a sufficient security for the payment of their bonds. The Railroad Companies owe the bonds; they assume to secure the Government against loss by a second mortgage of their respective roads; and they cannot fail (we think) to pay, without flagrant rascality. And we understand Mr. McCulloch to have held the same view of them we do. If he is now trying to elect Seymour and Blair, that circumstance may account for his putting this contingent liability of the Government into his last official statement of the debt. If you concur in that purpose, you will probably pronounce it right to do so.

Now, Mr. Edwards, do you, or do you not, consider the bonds loaned to the Pacific Railroads and payable, principal and interest, by them, a part of the current expenses and debt of the Government? We do not.

Apart from this, the national debt, as set forth by Secretary McCulloch in his last official statement, is as follows:

Debt bearing coin interest	$2,088,371,800
Debt bearing currency interest	84,604,800
Debt past due, and therefore no longer bearing interest	18,039,175
Greenbacks, gold certificates, and postal currency, bearing no interest	410,362,891
Total	$2,601,378,756
Less cash on hand	110,054,279
Actual debt August 1st	$2,491,324,477

We repeat that this is all the debt owed by the United States, and really much more than all; because it is notorious that a large percentage of the greenbacks and postal currency have been destroyed in fires, by the sinking of vessels, and in many other ways. Of the eighteen millions of "matured debt not presented for payment," including over eight millions of Seven-thirties, which long served as a sort of currency, it is inevitable that a considerable share has likewise been lost. But, even reckoning all this as nothing, and counting the liability of the Government on its bonds loaned on mortgage to the railroad companies at half their face—that is supposing the Government should ultimately be compelled to pay half of those bonds through the failure of the companies—the entire debt is a fraction less than he hastily stated it in the article referred to by our correspondent. We were mistaken in saying that a correct statement of the debt would reduce it to $2,478,-000,000; we were not mistaken in our fundamental position that (apart from the contingent aid rendered to the Pacific Roads) we have been steadily reducing both expenditure and debt ever since the surrender of the Rebel armies.

Have we now made this matter clear? Or must we go over the figures again?

The Internal Revenue Imbroglio.

From the N. Y. Times.

The quarrel about appointments which embarrasses the administration of the Internal Revenue act is the best possible illustration of the badness of our civil service system, and of the folly which rejected the Tax bill, as originally presented by Mr. Schenck. That bill proposed the only proper course—the organization of the Internal Revenue branch as an independent bureau, with its Commissioner as the responsible head. Under that plan unity of purpose would have been secured, a guarantee would have been furnished for the selection of competent subordinates, and the revenue would have profited accordingly.

The effect of rejecting the plan is seen in the present disgraceful condition of affairs, brought about by the evident anxiety of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury to use the internal revenue machinery in the interest of Seymour and Blair. The curse of the system which Congress endeavored to amend was found in the facilities it afforded for prostitution to the basest personal and partisan purposes. The revenue became the prey of the men who should have been its guardians, and a service in which integrity and capacity ought to be the only standard became the refuge of knaves and incapables. The country was scandalized as well as plundered by its servants. The immediate responsibility was divisible between the Executive and the Senate; but the great first cause of the evil arose out of the controlling power of partisanship in the matter of appointments and removals.

The tax scheme as enacted undoubtedly achieves some reforms. Honestly and efficiently administered, it might be expected to produce an ample revenue, and at the same time to extend increased consideration to business interests. But what is the result? The whole system is disorganized. The measure designed to protect the revenue is for the time rendered practically null and void by a squabble about appointments. The position of Mr. Rollins himself is unfortunate. His conditional resignation introduces an element of uncertainty at a period when concentration of force is desirable. But the more serious difficulty is in regard to the appointments under the act. Had the Commissioner been empowered, as he should have been, to organize the service with exclusive reference to efficiency, it would have escaped the intermeddling of Mr. McCulloch, who, when patronage is concerned, is the *alter ego* of Mr. Johnson. As it is, the Commission can but recommend; the Secretary appoints. And as the former selects Republicans, while the latter, doing the work of the Democrats, wants only Democratic officers, the service is brought to a stand still.

The proposal of compromise attributed to the Secretary, makes the case worse. He is willing, it is said, to divide the patronage with Mr. Rollins, with one half assigned to Republicans and the other to Democrats. We are told that this may be the end of the contest. If it be, it will fasten indelibly the charge of gross partisanship upon the Secretary, and will teach Congress the hopelessness of any plan of reform which is subject to his discretion. The Commissioner may be influenced by a partisanship in his selections. That is not improbable. The presumption is, however, that the question of fitness also enters into his choice; while on the Secretary's side the only thing apparent is a determination to make duty subordinate to partisanship.

The whole controversy is humiliating. But it will not be without benefit if it add strength to the movement for civil service reform, and stimulate Congress to make internal revenue administration as far as possible independent. What the service wants is able, faithful officers; and these it cannot have so long as the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, may obstruct business in behalf of a political party.

Are We a Nation?

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Bancroft must look to himself, or, on his return, the Hon. Charles Sumner will have a long account with him. As is well known, the Hon. Charles is precise in matters of pronunciation; capable, even, of a spasm on a spondee, and what, therefore, must be his emotions at seeing his historical friend permit himself to be called, without question, "Americanarum Civitatum Confœderatarum ad Augustissimum Borussæ Rege in Legatum," as he is in his late German degree.

There is something in this that is awful; something that begs the whole question, and if permitted, forever puts out of savor that choky little Sumneristic conundrum, Are we a nation? If the latinity of the Bonn doctorate be admissible, we are *not* a nation, for *civitatum confœderatarum* is, as the learned Charles must ere this have seen with pangs, the States united by a league. This being that rank heresy in which Copperheads delight, its apparition in a foreign mark of honor shown this ambulatory ambassador of ours, must have had grievous effects on Charles. And, furthermore, since Mr. Bancroit takes, as we believe, the national view of it, how comes it that the attention of the learned inditers of this instrument was not drawn by him to the peculiar technology by them employed? According to this toadying philosophy of the day, which apes after foreign monarchies in its use of such words as "loyal" and "rebel," the titular designation of this country, "The United States of America," does not mean the United States, but the unified States. The idea is that the States are not simply joined together, but that they are so inextricably homogeneified that they are not, properly speaking, States at all, but rather a nation; and it is pleasant to find that even in the far-off University of Bonn the true original of this Government is so far kept up as to find expression in its academical degrees. The *confœderatarum* of Mr. Bancroft's doctorate gives the exact idea of this Government, conveying in the *con* the fact, and in the *fœdus* the manner of Union. These United States are not a nation. It was never intended that they should be. It would provoke a smile to speak of the Roman *nation* as it was in the days of the Gracchi. The Roman republic is the title by which it is great in history. It did not become a nation till Domitian, Caligula, and Nero sat upon the throne. Thrones, body-guards, huge armies, golden crowns, the will of the man on horseback go with nation—they are incompatible with the name or idea of a republic, and the American republic, and not nation, let us hope it will continue to be as long as We, the People, remain the first words of that instrument which forms the bond of union between otherwise independent and autonomic States.

Bonn has said a good word, and the attention thereto of the nation-mongers is invited.

Senator Wilson on the Stump—A Sledge-Hammer Speech.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Senator Wilson, as a stump speaker, is a mighty man in Israel. His late effort at Bangor, Me., was a sledge-hammer speech. It is the condensed milk of Greeley's two ponderous volumes on "The American Conflict." It gives us a graphic picture of the decline and fall of the pro-slavery Democratic party and of the causes and consequences of the slaveholders' rebellion, appropriately beginning with poor Pierce. The speaker reminds us that in his first message to Congress, Pierce gave his pledge that the repose of the country should receive no shock during his official term, and the orator then enlarges upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the fatal shock to the domineering, slavery-propagating Democratic party. He dwells upon the ominous border ruffian conflict in Kansas, which may be called the bloody overture of the great Rebellion, and he reproduces the Southern and Democratic threats of disunion, secession, and civil war in the event of Fremont's election in 1856. He reproduces the promises of Northern Democrats to Southern revolutionists in 1860 and 1861, the political events which marked the beginning of the war and its progress to the end, including the various forms and shapes of the Northern Democratic opposition to Congress, the administration, the army, and the loyal masses of the North, while engaged in the work of suppressing the Southern Rebellion, and in all this to the close of the war the historical sketch of the political issues, parties and conflicts involved is not only exceedingly like the flattening of a piece of red-hot iron with a sledge-hammer by rapid blows well laid on, but it is substantially true.

But upon the issues and conflicts which have arisen since the war, and especially upon the great underlying and overshadowing issues of this Presidential contest, Mr. Wilson ceases in a great degree to give us the truth of history, and deals too largely in the assumptions and conclusions of the mere party politician for a clear exhibit of the political situation. He tells us that the Southern Rebel elements were predominant in the late Democratic National Convention, and he undertakes to prove from Northern and Southern Democratic stump speeches that the whole party, rank and file, under the sway again of their old Southern leaders, are in this campaign simply fighting to revive and establish "the lost cause" of the Southern Confederacy. In this presentation of his case Mr. Wilson makes the most of the abundant capital furnished by such intractable and hopeless fire-eaters as the Rebel Generals Forrest, Albert Pike, Henry A. Wise, and Wade Hampton, and the unlucky Rebel Admiral Semmes; but still the great Massachusetts stumper in Maine does not meet the great issues of this canvass.

What are they? They are the great issues arising from the measures and the policy developed by Congress since the war. The people have the heavy burden to bear of an enormous national debt; they are taxed by the national Government to the extent of four or five hundred millions a year to meet current expenses and the interest on the debt, the principal of which remains, and promises to remain, an undiminished burden for years to come under the powers that be. Corruptions, spoliations, and revenue frauds by millions, alarm the country and excite the wrath of the tax-payers, and they are casting about for a change. So with the reconstruction of the Rebel States. White disfranchisements and universal negro suffrage have brought about such confusion in the States concerned that there is no prospect that those governments can be maintained as restored by Congress except by a standing army. Nor can the Republican party justly demand that the white people of Georgia shall submit without complaint to this policy of universal negro suffrage which Congress dare not attempt to enforce in New York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio. Then, again, in addition to high taxes, are the high prices of living, the comparative stagnation of business and the general distrust on all sides of the party in power. Admitting that Seymour is a poor stick for President and that Blair, in returning to the Democratic camp, has become a fire-eater, has not Mr. Wilson heard once or twice before this in his experience the significant popular cry of "anything for a change?" and has he not seen something of the consequences? We would admonish him that the questions of the war are not the questions which will determine the general result of this canvass, but that it will turn upon the great questions which have arisen since the war, and which directly affect every man's interests and every man's pocket, North and South.

The Vermont Democracy.

From the Boston Post.

Though it is not to be expected of the defenders of the Constitution in Vermont that they will achieve anything like a numerical triumph next Tuesday, we do reckon with great confidence on such handsome gains for them as will serve for an index of the final result when the country votes in a body in November. The result in Vermont will establish the fact of the tendency everywhere else. It will certify to the positiveness of the reaction that is going on throughout the Union against the revolutionary course of the faction that has attained supreme power. There is a great deal more virtue in the example of a reduced opposition majority, as in the case of Vermont, than in a positive victory in a State where victories over radicalism are regular matters.

It is for this reason that we make an earnest appeal to the Democrats and Conservatives of the Green Mountain State, to put forth the utmost of their strength on Tuesday. They must be conscious that the cause they are engaged in is the same sacred cause for which their honored ancestors made so many sacrifices and exertions. It is the simple preservation of republican government on the American Continent. They are familiar with the efforts of the radical party to destroy the trust which the people generously confided to their administration. They know of the extravagance, the corruption, and the revolutionary recklessness that has strewn the pathway of that party with the wrecks of republican freedom and the people's prosperity. And they are well aware that this party promises no reform in its courses, holds out no new hopes to the country, and is thoroughly bent on continuing the destructive measures it has inaugurated. It offers no defense of its conduct, but points to events long gone by, the fruits of which are blighted by their own criminal action. In opposition to such a faction the true men of Vermont will concentrate their full numbers, and the result will rouse a fresh enthusiasm in the ranks of Union men throughout the country.

Eastern Vermont assembles in Convention to-morrow at Lyndon, where the population of the Connecticut and Passumpsic river valleys will demonstrate their numerical and moral power to their fellow-citizens in the other part of the State. Able speakers are to address the multitude on the living issues of the time, and all the accompaniments of a grand mass meeting will be there. This is to be a real gathering of *the people*,—not of a faction or a party merely; and what will be said and done is certain to tell with marked effect at the ballot-box next week. We rejoice at the prospects which are furnished by such a demonstration, for it means that the defenders of free government are fully awake to the needs of the hour. They do not assemble after such a fashion to advance the claims of any party, but to save a country never in such peril before. It will prove to be a gathering which the radicals of the State will be compelled to respect as they do not ordinarily respect popular manifestations.

Forward, then, men of Vermont, to the duty which the hour imposes! Your free institutions are still within your own control. Proceed with stern determination to rout the enemy of republican liberty from his strongholds. Dislodge him by a front and flank assault. If you bring down the majorities against you by handsome figures, you will have done that for which your brethren throughout the Union will sincerely thank you. Principles are stronger than numbers. Free government does not rely on the life or death of any faction in power. Vermont fires the signal gun on Tuesday, and let it start patriots everywhere to their feet for the Union and the Constitution.

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For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15

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1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

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GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 3 15

NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign.

—Parliament will meet December 10.

—It is reported that all the French troops are to be recalled from Rome.

—Reverdy Johnson has returned to London from his visit to Disraeli.

—United States 5-20s closed in London, on Saturday evening, at 72¾. Consols at 94.

—Two hundred and fifty houses were destroyed by fire recently, at Mariopol, on the sea of Azov.

—Queen Isabella of Spain will soon form a new Cabinet from the moderate party, with Conchas as President.

—Late advices from South America represent that the allies have been successful in the siege of Humaita, the fortress having fallen into their hands on the 25th of July.

Domestic

—Gold closed on Saturday at 144¾.

—General Sully has gone to Fort Dodge.

—The United States gunboat Saco is at Aspinwall.

—Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas is in Chicago.

—Suspended payment—Klopenstein & Co., San Francisco, grocers.

—Panama people want to be annexed to Uncle Sam's dominions.

—A steamship is to leave San Francisco every three weeks for Honolulu.

—Deputy Fire Marshal Davis, of Montreal, has been arrested for incendiarism.

—The New Dominion Parliament has been further prorogued until October 22.

—The monthly national debt statement will not be published, it is thought, before Friday.

—Weehawken furnishes a way for smuggling diseased beef into the New York market.

—Colonel Caldwell, Minister to Bolivia, is preparing to leave at an early day for South America.

—Manager Burlingame and suite visited Chelsea on Saturday, to the delight of the Celestials.

—Montreal is enveloped in the smoke of burning forests, and navigation has been obstructed.

—The steamship Constantine was wrecked on the 31st of July, about seventy miles from Victoria.

—James Colgan, the diver rescued from the Brooklyn Navy Yard diving-bell last week, died on Saturday.

—The Chilian winter proved unusually severe. Twenty-four persons were buried in an avalanche of snow.

—Uriah H. Myers, of the firm of Singerly & Myers, State printers, died at Harrisburg early on Saturday morning.

—One Correction McCarthy beat one Owen Murphy to death with a hammer, at Williamsburg, N. Y., on Saturday night.

—Samuel N. Mason, lately publisher of the Savannah *News and Herald*, died in Yarmouth, N. H., on Saturday last, aged thirty-two years.

—General Grant was serenaded by the Tanner Campaign Club, of Chicago, on Saturday night. He returns to Galena this morning.

—An immense Grant and Colfax meeting was held at Quakertown, Bucks county, on Saturday evening, and was addressed by George Lear, Esq., of Doylestown, and Frederick Dittman, Esq., of this city.

—Royal Scales, of Fisherville, N. H., came to his end by drowning himself in the Merrimac river on Friday. He was suspected of having drowned his daughter a few days since, in a barrel of soap.

—The Seymourites had a torchlight procession in New Orleans on Saturday night. "Several negro clubs were in the line," says the despatch. They were not "fired upon," and no massacre took place, for the reason that the Republicans were lookers-on, and not Rebels.

—Seventy children in Boston ate castor-oil beans for peanuts, on Saturday, and seriously alarmed their parents and the attendant physicians. Boston should patronize the "peanut" trade to a greater extent. Mistakes like this of the castor-oil bean would not then occur. The children are better.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CASUALTIES.—Michael Devereaux, aged 46 years, had several of his ribs broken on Saturday by being thrown down at his house, No. 400 South Seventh street.

Richard Park, aged 19 years, was severely bitten on the hand by a vicious horse, near Point Breeze.

Thomas Hunter, 55 years of age, had his arm badly injured by a piece of iron falling upon it at a foundry.

All of the above were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The following persons were admitted to the Episcopal Hospital:—Henry Durmant, an employe of the Northern Liberty Gas Works, was kicked by a horse, fracturing his ribs. Patrick Conway was severely scalded whilst being engaged in a whiskey distillery. John Luna, fell off his own door steps and broke his arm. Robert Walls, with lacerations of the hand. Charles McFadden, with fractured leg caused by being jammed between a wagon and a stable.

About 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a lad of nine years, named Thomas O'Neill, fell from a pile of lumber at Fifteenth and Green streets, and was badly cut about the head. Removed to his home at Fifteenth and Spring Garden streets.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S DAY.—Yesterday being the Sunday within the octave of the Festival of St. Augustine, it was celebrated with much solemnity in St. Augustine's Church, Fourth street, below Vine. The main altar was brilliantly illuminated, and otherwise magnificently decorated, and a large congregation was in attendance to participate in the service.

At half-past ten o'clock Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Right Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., Bishop of Scranton, assisted by Very Rev. P. A. Stanton, O. S. A., as Assistant Priest; Very Rev. T. Gaffney, Commissary-General, O. S. A., and Rev. Nicholas Crane, O. S. A., Deacons of Honor; Rev. M. A. Walsh, Deacon of the Mass; Rev. John J. Elcock, Sub Deacon, and Rev. A. J. McConomy, Master of Ceremonies. An eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg, in which he referred to the life and doings of St. Augustine, and urged an imitation of his exemplary life. The celebration of the Arch-Confraternity took place in the evening, and was also well attended.

INTERESTING SERVICES AT THE NEW CATHEDRAL CEMETERY.—The services connected with the consecration of the above Cemetery took place yesterday afternoon, at the ground, Second street and Nicetown lane. They were participated in by a large number of persons. The services were performed by Right Rev. Dr. O'Hara, Bishop of Scranton, by request of Right Rev. Bishop Wood, who was prevented by indisposition from being present. Dr. O'Hara was assisted by Rev. P. A. Stanton, O. S. A. as assistant priest, and Rev. M. A. Walsh and Rev. J. McAnaney as deacons of honor. The Litany of the Saints and a selection of Psalms were sung by Revs. T. F. Hopkins, T. W. Powers, F. P. O'Neill, and Messrs. Cross, Faulkner, Walsh, and Bollard. A sermon was then preached by Right Rev. Dr. O'Hara. The Cemetery contains about forty-two acres of ground, but the portion extending from Section A to Section H, facing Second street was the only part consecrated on this occasion.

THE ACTS OF AN INSANE WOMAN.—The wife of Policeman Francis H. Hubley, of the Second District, on Saturday morning threw from a second story window of her house, No. 753 S. Fifth street, her infant grandchild, which fell on its head, causing a fracture of the skull, and, it was feared, fatally injuring it. Mrs. Hubley had been an inmate of an insane hospital for a year or more, and was released under the belief that she was fully cured of her insanity. Before she was sent there she threw two of her own children out of the windows of her house, both of whom are now living and in good health. The infant she attempted to kill on Saturday is the child of Thomas Pottinger, son of ex-Alderman Pottinger.

FATAL RESULT.—Peter F. Ward, who, while running along the banks of the Delaware on Saturday, accidentally shot himself, died on Sunday morning at his residence, 227 Wharton street.

MURDER IN THE FIFTH WARD.—One of those brutal affrays with which all large communities at times are visited, occurred at an early hour yesterday morning on Larkins street, below Lombard, in which a man named John O'Shea was beaten to death and left lying upon the sidewalk. The difficulty in which deceased met his death arose from a disturbance that occurred about 9 o'clock between O'Shea and one Michael O'Hara. It appears from the evidence of Mrs. Mary O'Shea, the wife of deceased, at the Coroner's inquest which was held yesterday morning at the Fifth Ward Station House, that she, while returning from a tavern kept by a Mr. Gleason, at Larkins and Lombard streets, where she had been to get some liquor for her husband and his cousins, who were with him, met Michael O'Hara, greatly intoxicated, whooping and yelling in the street, with a large crowd of boys around him. When Mrs. O'Shea approached, O'Hara commenced swearing, and said that young O'Shea has hallooed at him; she replied that he had not, that it was another boy. O'Hara said it was her boy, and that O'Shea's father could come and take it up for him, and followed her to the alley of her house; she threatened to strike him with the bottle of liquor if he did not stop following her, and upon his asking her why she did not do it, she replied only from respect for his wife, and that she did not want to have anything to do with him. She then turned and walked up the alley, when O'Hara followed and struck her. She then called for her husband, when a fight ensued, and O'Hara was knocked down, but the men would not let O'Shea touch him; during the fight, Mrs. O'Shea seeing a man named John Grace beating her husband, having him by the neck, rushed in and scratched his face, and was thrown by him against the curbstone, and when she got up the crowd was scattering; O'Hara then struck her, and she beat him about the bare shoulders with a hoop; at Gleason's place she saw Patrick Burns, and after the fight her husband told her that Burns' brother-in-law had struck him; Mr. and Mrs. O'Shea then went up to their room; she came down again and went for a policeman, but could not find one; when she came back O'Hara and others were standing about the alley; her husband said, "Do not speak to him, but see him in the morning;" they then went up stairs again, but O'Shea slipped down stairs again and went to Gleason's; his wife followed him, and heard him talking inside, but could not get in; she called to him to come up stairs, and he called her inside, saying, "Here is Pat Moore making fun of me;" they were joking; she went in, was treated by Moore, and then came outside; some one then called for Pat Burns, who went into Grace's house, and the two then came out and went into Gleason's, and stood at the counter; Grace's wife then came to the door, and Mrs. O'Shea said to her that it was a shame for Grace to abuse O'Shea for such a man as O'Hara; O'Hara said to her, "You struck me;" John Grace then came out, and made a gesture as though he intended to strike Mrs. O'Shea, but she stepped to one side; Grace and her husband then had some words; at the same time she was grasped by the neck by O'Hara, and became insensible, and when she recovered her husband was lying on the pavement before Gleason's insensible, but she did not see any one strike him.

Policemen David Rice and Gilbert Wright, while patrolling their beat at a little before 2 o'clock, had their attention attracted by cries of murder, and upon hastening to the scene found O'Shea lying upon the pavement with his wife beside him. They then went to No. 510 Larkins street and arrested Michael O'Hara, who, while on the way to the Station House, told the officers that Patrick Burns and John Grace were in it, and admitted that he was himself concerned in it.

Sergeant William M. Neff, upon being informed of the occurrence, arrested Burns and Grace. The shirt worn by the former was deeply stained with blood, while the hands of Grace were greatly swollen and injured about the knuckles. The cap worn by O'Hara was also stained with blood. A number of witnesses were examined who substantially corroborate the state of Mrs. O'Shea as to the first fight, but none appeared to know scarcely anything in relation to the more fatal affray, no one apparently having witnessed the striking of a single blow.

Upon the evidence adduced, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the said John O'Shea came to his death by violence (blows on the head and neck) at the hands of Patrick Burns, John Grace, and Michael O'Hara, on the morning of August 30, 1868, on Larkins street, below Lombard.

POLITICAL.—A large and respectable meeting of Republican citizens from different precincts of the Twentieth Ward, was held at the hall of the Spring Garden Hose Company, Ridge avenue and Sharswood street, on Saturday evening, to organize a Grant and Colfax Campaign Club. A Committee on Organization reported the following gentlemen as permanent officers, who were elected by acclamation:—W. B. Buckley, President; Henry Cooper and Samuel A. Bailey, Vice-Presidents; Joseph McDonald, Treasurer; John Gregory, Secretary.

On Saturday evening an enthusiastic mass meeting of German Republicans was held at the National Guards' Hall. It was organized by the selection of John Rockey, Esq., as President. A series of patriotic resolutions were adopted, when General Carl Schurz was introduced, and was received with immense cheering. The General delivered an address of nearly two hours in length. He was listened to with the most marked attention by the audience, who frequently interrupted him with applause. At the conclusion of the address the meeting adjourned with cheers for Grant and Colfax. Shortly after the adjournment the General was serenaded at Dr. Tiedemann's residence, Fifth street, above Race.

On Saturday evening the Republicans of Germantown held a mammoth mass meeting at Brewer's Hotel. W. F. Smith, Esq., presided, and delivered an address. Mr. William Moran and Thomas Greenwood also made speeches.

A grand Republican Union Picnic, in honor of Major-General Carl Schurz, will take place today, at the "Silberburg," Twenty-fifth and Coates streets. A brilliant affair will undoubtedly take place. Speeches will be made by General Schurz, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. John W. Forney, and others.

A large meeting of the friends of the Republican party residing in the Second Ward was held Saturday evening at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Carpenter streets, for the purpose of organizing a campaign club. The following-named gentlemen were elected as officers of the organization:—President, Edward Hilferty; Secretary, Henry L. Taggart; and Treasurer, John Downey. The members of the club are to be equipped, and will be known as the Tanners' Club of the Second Ward. A meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, at the same place, to complete the organization and to receive the names of all Republicans who desire to unite with them.

On Saturday evening the Young Men's Keystone Club made a street parade. 192 men and boys were in line.

On Saturday evening the Democratic citizens of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards of this city, and the residents of Bucks county, held an election for delegates in the Fifth Congressional District Convention, to be convened at Doylestown today, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent that District in Congress.

A VISITING FIRE COMPANY.—On the 20th of September the Washington Hook and Ladder Company, of Norwich, Connecticut, will visit the city. On Friday night last a meeting was held at the William Penn Hose house, to make the necessary arrangements for their reception.

The Convention organized by electing Mr. Henry McDowell, of the Good Intent Engine, President, and Mr. Jacob Boyd, of the South Penn Hose Company, Secretary. The following Companies were represented:—Northern Liberty Hose, Mechanic Engine, Philadelphia Fire Company, South Penn Hose, Hope Fire Company, Good Will Hose, Good Intent Engine, Taylor Hose, Independence Hose, Western Engine, Moyamensing Hose, William Penn Hose, and Union Hose. After the appointment of a Committee of Arrangements, the Convention adjourned until Friday next.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire about nine o'clock on Saturday night originated in a photograph gallery, at No. 898 Arch street; damage trifling.

ATTACKING A RAILROAD TRAIN.—As the 6.45 North Pennsylvania Railroad train for Bethlehem was passing Fisher's lane on Saturday morning, a man was observed standing on an embankment formed by a cut in the road, in his shirt sleeves. Just as the engine passed the spot where he was standing, he hurled a huge stone at the train, which struck the door post of the smoking car, and glancing off, entered the car, and hit a passenger on the leg. The fellow made his escape.

GEORGIA COTTON.—The first bale of new cotton raised in Georgia, consigned to Clacborn, Herring & Co., of this city, was sold at auction on Saturday, by Samuel C. Cook. It brought 45 cents per lb., and J. P. Bruner & Sons were the purchasers. A large number of cotton men were in attendance, and the bidding unusually lively.

HALL DEDICATION.—This evening, the United Lodge, No. 47, Knights of Pythias, will dedicate their new Hall, Second street, opposite German. The Grand Lodge will be present, and Brother William B. Mann will deliver an oration. Vocal and instrumental music, and presentations will also form a part of the exercises.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5 25 | MOON SETS....8 57
SUN SETS....6 31 | HIGH WATER....1 31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 11
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 14
Germany	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 20
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 21
Germanic	Southampton	New York	Aug. 21
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 1
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Sept. 3
Arago	New York	Bremen	Sept. 5
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 5
Cotswald	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 1
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Sept. 2
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Sept. 2
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 3
Columbus	New York	Nassau	Sept. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque D. Pennell, Pennell, Pichilingoe, Cal., Workman & Co.
Schr Chrila Tilton, Somers, Boston, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr A. H. Brown, Babbitt, Dighton, do.
Schr Anna Myrick, Steveas, Provincetown, do.
Schr Wm. Burman, Smart, Boston, do.
Schr Casper Hett, Shoe, Nantucket, do.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Cambridgeport, Wm. Nagle & Co.
Schr H. T. Wood, Curles, Richmond, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Fletcher, Rowe, Boston, do.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, Key West, do.
Schr R. S. Lewis, Lewis, Boston, do.
Schr E. H. Atwood, Higgins, Salem, do.
Schr J. Beatty, Price, Washington, S. Bolton & Co.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Annie, Young, 64 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Br. brig Clyde, Brown, 21 days from Mayaguez via Guayanilla, P. R., with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 2½ days from New Bedford, with oil to J. P. Hodgson.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, 3 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, 40 days from Liverpool, with mdse. and 225 passengers to Cope Bros. Had light winds the entire passage. Towed up by tug America.
Br. barque Ariel, Douglass, 20 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Br. barque Gladstone, Brown, from Providence, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Josephine, Linscott, from Wilmington, Del., in ballast to Bernhant & Co.
Schr Clara Montgomery, Borden, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr John Beatty, Price, from Richmond, with lumber to S. Bolton & Co.
Schr Cheda, Davis, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Boston, Nickerson, from Saco, with ice to Sweet Brier Ice Co.
Schr Martha M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr J. S. Watson, House, from Lynn.
Schr Gen. Grant, Fitzgerald, from Georgetown.
Schr J. C. Runyan, Higbee from Salisbury.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 28.—The following vessels are detained at the Breakwater by head winds:—Barque Jessie, for Genoa; brig D. B Doane, for Bordeaux; schrs E. Sinnickson, for Providence; J. W. Hall, for Milton; A. Hammond, War Eagle, P. A. Saunders, Wave Crest, and James Power, for Boston; Lucy Holmes, for Kingstown; Emma M. Fox, for Norwich; American Eagle, for Pawtucket; T. J. Hill, for Fair Haven; W. D. Cargill, for Roxbury; Richard Law, for Mystic; Cyrus Fessett, for Portland; Nellie Potter, for Braintree; Cohasset, for New Bedford; Laura, for Portsmouth; and Patrick McCabe, on an excursion, all from Philadelphia; Gen. Knox, from Boston for Philadelphia; F. P. Simpson, and Chas. Moore, from Virginia for New York; Wm. C. Nelson, from New York for Petersburg; Pawnee, and G. P. Taylor, from Elizabethport for Norfolk; The Union from Frederica for Newburg; and Mary E. Long, from Baltimore for Boston.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Tyson, for Philadelphia 18th inst., was up at Liverpool 13th.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 28th inst.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia sailed from Savannah 29th inst.
Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, from New York for New Orleans, arrived at Key West yesterday, with loss of rudder. It was thought her hull was badly injured.
Brig James Baker, Phelan, from Zaza via Delaware Breakwater for Boston, was spoken 24th inst. in lat. 38 20, long. 74.
Brig G. S. Berry, Fassett, hence via Wilmington, N. C. at Zaza 4th inst.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, hence for Gibraltar, was seen 25th inst. lat. 38 05, long. 77 12.
Brig James B. Kirby, Reading, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 17th inst. The J. B. K. brings the body of her former master, Capt. Godfrey, who died on the 10th.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.
Brig Alex. Milliken, Gray, cleared at Boston 27th inst., for Lanesville to load for Delaware Breakwater.
Brig Mary J. Williams, Lyons, cleared at Havana 19th inst., for Sagua and a port north of Hatteras.
Schr John Cruckford, Briggs hence, at Boston 27th instant.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, hence, at Providence 28th inst.
Schrs Seraph, and Emily A. Bartlett, hence, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.
Schr Francis French, Lippincott, hence, at Salem 27th inst.
Schr Emma L. Gregory, Thorndike, from Vinalhaven for Delaware Breakwater, sailed from Holmes' Hole 28th inst.
Schr Emma L. Potter, from Boston for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Holmes' Hole 27th inst.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,

6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
59,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,879 20.	$1,102,892·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $4,676·00; estimated value	3,047·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 286·52	183,315·62
		$1,507,668·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmond A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
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William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693·24	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
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Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12¾

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
AMOS L. WILCOX, Secretary. 7 28

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID R. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,

5 9] PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES Secretary. [5 13 2m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Survey

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James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. H. Cressan,	Howard A. Mickle,
John Smick,	J. Kemp Bartlett,
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
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LONDON IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:

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RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.
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JAMES STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co.

E. W. CROWELL,
Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

6 22 1m

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
117 frp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

3 5] No. 434 RACE Street.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE
No. 27 WEST HOUSTON STREET, NEW YORK,
August 25, 1868.

For the information of those intending to bid for the removal of the rocks in Hell Gate it is necessary to state that the contract will not necessarily be assigned to the lowest or to any bidder. The time which the bidder proposes to consume in performing the work, as well as the character of his proposed mode of operations as to practicability, will likewise be considered in assigning the contract. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
8 24 mfw 4t Brevet Major General U. S. A.

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 106 JONES' Alley

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIRD WEEK of the great spectacular operatic Extravaganza,

THE WHITE FAWN,

pronounced by the ent

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1868.

The Paraguayan War.

THE news from the seat of war on the Parana is, as usual, contradictory, but that received from both Paraguayan and Brazilian sources appears to agree on one point—the evacuation of the fortress of Humaita by the troops of Lopez, and its occupation by the Allied forces. The advices from Rio state that the fortress was finally reduced by the starvation process which has been so long under way; that two hundred and fifty cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition and small arms, fell into the hands of the Allies; that four thousand of the retreating Paraguayans had been cut off from the main body and surrounded in Gran Chaco; that three of the Brazilian iron-clads had succeeded in passing the obstructions on the Parana, and had joined the fleet in the bombardment of Lopez's position at the mouth of he Tebicuari;—in short, that all the indications pointed to an early termination of the conflict in favor of the Allies. From Paraguayan sources, it is acknowledged that Humaita has been evacuated; but it is claimed that all the large guns were spiked and the small stores removed, and that the stronghold was abandoned without the knowledge of the enemy, simply because Lopez had completed his new defensive lines on the Tebicuari. The Paraguayans are represented as being still hopeful that the Allies will not attempt to enter the interior; and that, through their lassitude, the war will soon be terminated in favor of the former.

From the beginning, the conflict has been one of the most unequal of modern times. The following figures show the resources of the respective combatants, with the number of men furnished by each up to the 1st of last April:—

Country.	Square Miles.	Population.	Men Furnished.
Brazil	3 956 800	10 000 000	58 000
Arg Confed	920 000	1,200,000	10 000
Uruguay	70 080	350,000	4,000
Tot. of Allies	4 946 800	11 550 000	72,000
Paraguay	84 000	1,000,000	75,000

By reason of this great inequality in extent of population and resources, the sympathies of the civilized world have generally been thrown in favor of Paraguay, which has been regarded as a champion of true democracy, oppressed by the ambitious monarchy of Brazil. The history of Paraguay effectively disproves this theory. Dr. Francia, the founder of the Paraguayan nationality, was a model despot, who had no sympathy whatever with republican institutions. Under his sway Paraguay became one vast plantation with a population of slaves who were held in complete subjection to the Dictator or *Supremo*. He controlled the entire industry and commerce of the country, and governed it solely in his own individual interests. At his death, in 1840, after having wielded the Dictatorship for twenty-five years, he was succeeded by a creole named Lopez, who, although he had been obliged to remain hidden away for years, to escape murder at the hands of Francia, adopted in all its details the oppressive policy of his predecessor. Lopez remained in power until 1862, when he was succeeded by the present Dictator of the same name.

To arrive at the origin of the present conflict we must go back several years. Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, having usurped the supreme power of the entire Argentine Confederation, contended that Paraguay also owed him allegiance, and to enforce it blocked up the La Plata, thus materially interrupting the commercial enterprises of the elder Lopez. A coalition between Lopez, Brazil, and Uruguay resulted, and after protracted fighting, Rosas was overthrown in 1852, and free communication established with the ocean. The Paraguay river, like the Parana one of the principal streams which empty into the La Plata, had been previously closed to Brazil by both Lopez and Francia; but the former, in return for the material assistance received at the hands of Brazil, guaranteed henceforth to that power the free navigation of all the streams flowing through his dominions. Advantage was at once taken of this concession by the leading commercial powers of the world. But Lopez soon showed his defiance of all treaty stipulations; the Waterwitch, an American man-of-war, engaged on a peaceful mission, was wantonly fired upon and several of her crew killed; Brazilian vessels were refused passage up the streams, and the Brazilian Minister ordered out of the country; and such high-handed operations were carried on by the Dictator until a new, but only nominal settlement of the difficulties was arrived at about the year 1858.

As soon as the present Dictator came into power, he commenced to strengthen his position, with a view to renewing the pretensions of his predecessors. Engineers and war material were freely imported from Europe, and in 1864 he struck the first blow by seizing a Brazilian mail steamer, and imprisoning at his capital a number of Brazilian officers, civil, military and naval, none of whom, it is said, have as yet been released. Vessels of war were sent up the river and several Brazilian towns seized upon, without any formal declaration of war; and then the Paraguayan despot fell upon the Argentine Confederation, simply because it refused to join him in his crusade against Brazil. The pretext presented was the alleged interference of Brazil in the internal affairs of Uruguay, with the view of annexing that diminutive republic, in order to obtain complete control of the mouth of the La Plata. General Flores, one of the aspirants to the Presidency of Uruguay, was installed in power by the aid of Brazil; the triple alliance between Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Confederation was formed; and in June 1865 the unequal warfare was commenced in sober earnestness. One article of the tripartite treaty stipulated that the Allies should "not lay down their arms unless by common consent, nor until they have overthrown the actual government of Paraguay;" and in another article it was stipulated that the ultimate intention of the Brazilian Government "shall remain a secret until the principal object of the alliance be obtained." This ambiguous sentence is the only justification for sympathy with Paraguay; but even if it be the intention of Brazil to annex or divide Paraguay among the allies, the advocates of justice and true liberty cannot, in view of the oppressive and exclusive despotism of the Paraguayan Dictators, raise any reasonable objections.

Our readers are already familiar with the progress of the conflict on the banks of the Parana. Paraguay has striven manfully to hold her own, and the heroic devotion of her soldiers has justly excited the admiration of he world. But everything has been in their avor. Nearly all of the inhabitants are native Guarani Indians, who are under complete subjection, and when thus restrained they make excellent soldiers. After making two or three unsuccessful attempts at carrying the war into Brazilian and Argentine territory, Lopez retired, as early as September, 1865, behind his elaborate entrenchments on the banks of the Parana, where he has been enabled to hold out for nearly three years, by reason of the marshy nature of the situation, and by an occasional bold sally. The Allies, on the contrary, have had almost insurmountable obstructions to overcome, chief among which has been the fact that they have been obliged to transport nearly all of their supplies and recruits from Rio de Janeiro by water, a distance of two thousand miles! By reason of the slow progress made, dissatisfaction has been rife of late, both in Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, and a strong peace party has arisen in each country. But, if the news from Brazilian sources should prove to be true, this "fire in the rear" will be effectually suppressed, and the war will be brought to a speedy termination in the best interests of humanity and republicanism.

Not to be Poisoned.

THE following handbill was recently posted on the walls of Helena (Ark.), where it will be remembered that the Freedmen have been especially well organized and prosperous:—

BARBECUE AT LAGRANGE!
Thursday, August 13, 1868.
COME ONE! COME ALL! BOTH WHITE AND BLACK!

As the infamous lie is in circulation that the meats for colored persons will be poisoned, we hail that Radical trick to the counter by offering CHOICE OF TABLES to our colored friends, or we will divide places with them.

H. N. HUTION,
PAUL F. ANDERSON,
J. B. BRANDON,
Committee.

Helena, Augst 10, 1868.

How are the mighty fallen! We used to hear from the border ruffians that the negroes were not human, and that the white man who asserted that they were so only held his due station when ridden on a rail in a panoply of tar and feathers. But now the negro has a vote, and his devoted Democratic brethren urgently invite him to a feast, and beg him to accept either a choice of tables, or, better still, to permit his white brother to *sit side by side* with him. There would be fun in this if we were at liberty to look merely at the ludicrous position of the repentant ruffians; but there is a deeper meaning in it; a fact lingers beneath that is a condensation of all the sins and suffering of the past. The negroes have heard that the meat is to be poisoned—and they believe it!

The black is the natural friend of his former master; he finds in him a defender against his Northern deceiver; he is ready to rush into his arms: so we hear on every balmy breeze wafted from the homes of the unreconstructed but it really looks as if it was the master that was desirous of rushing into the embrace of the enfranchised slave.

Democracy must be having a hard time of it among the freedmen of Helena, and the leaders have suddenly put their minds and heads into the work of proving the sincerity of their new professions. The instincts of the negro teach him with unerring certainty that their meat will be poisoned by their old pro-slavery enemies, and the suspicion, in a political sense, does credit to their sagacity, for figuratively, if not literally, it is undoubtedly well founded. The end and aim of the Seymour and Blair organization is to give "poisoned meat" not only to the negroes but to the representative of every loyal interest.

Judicial Courtesy.

A DAY or two ago a certain attorney, in arguing a case before Judge Barnard, of New York city, mildly expressed the hope that they "might get on as expeditiously as possible;" whereupon that distinguished jurist exclaimed: "I get along as expeditiously as I want to. You take care of your business, and I will of mine." It is barely possible that the attorney may have overstepped the limits of forbearance in requesting no unnecessary delay; but it appears to us that no mere petulancy on the part of counsel should lead a man who occupies a seat upon the bench so far to forget the dignity of his position as to use such insulting language as that which we have quoted. Subsequent developments in the course of the same case show the mental and judicial calibre of this profound dispenser of justice. The same attorney endeavored to avert a threatened decision of the Court by reading from one of the Judge's own previous decisions; and so astounded was Judge Barnard at the views which he had formerly held, that he was constrained to exclaim:—"The way you read that opinion, it tears me all to pieces. I will have to take time to look it over." The whole affair is a fitting commentary on the efficiency of an elective judiciary, and presents a striking argument in favor of doing away with the system, as we have repeatedly urged.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S RETURN.—We see that Admiral Farragut returns to the United States in October. His trip abroad has been a great success, and the money expended in it is well invested. It has given to Europe a correct idea of the greatness of the naval power of the United States. The grand old officer is just the one, with his splendid war record, to receive the honors, and the manner in which he has been received in every port attests the appreciation which the Old World has of his services.

WE CAN hardly credit the rumors published this morning that a rebellion has broken out in Arkansas, and that armed men have closed the Courts. Bad as we know the condition of the South to be, it seems incredible that it should be as bad as this. If it should prove to be so, we hope it will be suppressed with the strong arm of military power, and all who instigated it be tried, and, if convicted, be executed. There must be an example made, and there is no better time than the present.

VERMONT holds her State election to-morrow, and for a marvel the New York *World* is constrained to say that "there is confessedly little in a Vermont election to excite the interest or enthusiasm of the Democracy," although it appears to think that "one may reasonably expect some Democratic crumbs of comfort even from the Green Mountain stronghold of the Radicals." Precisely what form these "Democratic crumbs of comfort" are to assume we are not informed. The following is the glorious record made by the little "stronghold" during the past ten years;—

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1858	29 469	13 638	15,992
1859	31,367	14,499	16,868
1860	34,260	11,890	22,370
1861	33,155	8,912	24,243
1862	30,032	3 724	26,308
1863	29 613	11 962	17,651
1864	31,260	12 283	18,977
1865	27 586	8,857	18,729
1866	34,117	11,292	22 825
1867	31,694	11 510	20,184

The following are the rival tickets:—

	Republican.	*Democrat.*
Governor	John G. Page	L. L. Edwards.
Lieut.-Gov.	Stephen Thomas.	Murilio Noyes.
Treasurer	John A. Page	J. H. Williams.
Congress.	1. C. W. Willard	John Cain.
	2. Luke P. Poland	Chas. M. Chase.
	3. W. C. Smith	Waldo Brigham.

It is estimated that the Republican majority will reach 30,000.

THE ALTERNATIVE.—Under the head of "The Time for Resistance has Come," the Brandon (Miss.) *Republican*—Republican only in name—publishes the late Reconstruction bill, and says: "Now we say emphatically that the time for resistance has come. We have submitted to being robbed, insulted and trampled on too long already. Let us pledge ourselves one to another never to submit to so damnable an outrage. The time has come when we should drive the villains from our State, or perish in the attempt."

CARL SCHURZ AT GERMANTOWN.—This evening, Major-General Carl Schurz, the distinguished German orator and patriot, will address the people of Germantown (in English) at the Town Hall, at 7½ o'clock. General Schurz is a most eloquent and effective speaker, and we advise our readers to go and hear him.

WHEAT IN FRANCE.—Every year France sows about 14,000,000 acres with wheat, which yields a variable crop of 225,000,000 to 300,000,000, and even 330,000,000 bushels. The best wheat land pays a rent of from $19 to $20 per acre, and yields from 37 to 52 bushels per acre. On many other lands, however, the yield is only 14 to 18 bushels

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A STAR AMONG THE METEORS.—Trashy scents are flashed upon the public, only to pass into oblivion with meteor-like swiftness; meanwhile the star perfume of the Western world, PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," has reached the zenith of public favor, and remains there with no rival near the throne. Sold by all druggists. 1t

GRAND REPUBLICAN UNION

PIC-NIC,

IN HONOR OF

MAJOR-GENERAL CARL SCHURZ,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 31, AT 1 P. M.,

AT THE SILBERBURG,

TWENTY-FIFTH AND COATES STREETS.

ALL UNION MEN ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

MAJOR-GENERAL CARL SCHURZ,

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,

HON. LEONARD MYERS, M. C.,

HON. JOHN W. FORNEY,

and other eminent speakers will address the public in English and German.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

1t of the German Republican Campaign Club.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 2.

I. The Club will assemble at 5 30 P. M., MONDAY, to attend the demonstration at Eagle Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

II. Excursion tickets to be had at Headquarters on Monday. Price 75 cents.

By order of

BENJ. L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, } Assistant Marshals.
HENRY TODD, }

8 29 2t

NOTICE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUGUST 24, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

8 25 4t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—A PENALTY of One Per Cent. will be added upon all City Taxes remaining unpaid after the 1st of September, Two Per Cent. October 1, and Three Per Cent. December 1.

In accordance with an Ordinance of Councils, approved October 4, 1867. RICHARD PELTZ,
8 26 19 1rp Receiver of Taxes.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
8 28 10t Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwfm

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by

DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE, Alum and Dry Plaster.

SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE

Cannot be Sledged!

Cannot be Wedged!

Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwfim

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE St.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
8 28 fmwlm No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the elegant double front residence with large lot, all modern improvements, grapery, etc., No 1915 GREEN Street. Inquire on the premises or at No. 1103 CHESNUT Street. 8 29 3t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9[illegible]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled. 7 27]

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT PHARES and HENRY A. HACKETT, trading under the name of Phares & Hackett, Nos. 433 and 435 N. Third street, is this day dissolved.

August 29, 1868. 1t*

HOOP SKIRTS.

THE

GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT

This New and Beautiful Article of Skirt

Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country:

Patent Right Secured March 24, 1868.

The Trade Specially Invited to call and Examine the Goods, which are now on Exhibition.

SOLE AGENTS,

FARNHAM, KIRKHAM & CO.,

No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr. & CO.,

No. 59 LEONARD Street, New York,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr., & CO.

No. 149 DEVONSHIRE Street,

8 22 mwfim4p BOSTON.

CLOTHING.

A RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

Ho! Good friend! Are you a Dyspeptic? Have you a miserable feeling of "goneness" before you have had your dinner, and of general wretchedness after you have swallowed it? Have you forty other distressing symptoms, each one worse than the other?

Well, come along then, you are the man. Here is the cure!

"Get a nice piece of beef, and give it to a hungry dog; the long-legged cat dog you can find. Then start him off on a full run; and go after him with all your might, until he drops it."

In doing this a few times you promote your activity to such an extent that you will cure your dyspepsia. You will probably spoil your clothes, too, but that is no matter, for at our magnificent

BROWN STONE HALL

You can get a new suit of clothes for a good deal less than your doctor's bill would be, if you would get cured on the old plan.

The most elegant lot of Clothes you ever saw, for the early Fall! Come and see how cheap they be!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 4m

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Fall Trotting Meeting to commence MONDAY, September 7th. Entries to close WEDNESDAY, September 2d. For particulars, see posters.

No. 1, $250—Horses 6 years old or under, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $175 to first, $75 to second horse.

No. 2, $400—Open to all horses, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $300 to first, $100 to second.

No 3 $300—Open to all double teams, mile heats 3 in 5; $200 to first, $100 to second team.

No. 4 $500—Horses that have not trotted in 2 35 prior to 1st July, mile heats 2 in 5 to harness; $300 to first, $150 to second and $ 0 to third horse.

No. 5, $200—Horses that have not beaten 2 39 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $150 to first, $50 to second horse.

No. 6, $200—Horses that have not beaten 2 39 prior to 1st July, mile heat 3 in 5 to wagons; $150 to first, $50 to second horse.

No 7, $175—Horses that have not beaten 2 45 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $125 to first, $50 to second horse.

No 8, $150—Horses that have not beaten 3 minutes prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $100 to first, $50 to second horse.

ADDITIONAL PURSE—No. 9, $150—Horses that have not beaten 2 50 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to wagons; $100 to first, $50 to second horse. 8 29 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—MONDAY, Aug. 31, at 3½ P. M. Match for $225.

Mr. Boyd names r. m. Mount Holly.

R. Stetson names b. m. Fanny Patchen.

John Turner names g. h. Andy.

Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness. Good day and track. Admission, $1. 8 29 2t

PLANCHETTE.

THE GREAT MYSTERY,

Is endorsed by Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE and many other of the great intellects of the country.

Call and examine it, at

PITCHER'S

CHEAP BOOK AND PICTURE STORE,

No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

The trade supplied at lowest rates. 8 31 6t

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,

for the coming season.

Those wishing Cards will please call and examine our

SAMPLES.

All Engraving and Printing executed in the building by first-class Artists only.

Prices lower than any other house in the city.

R. ROSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwf8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh, ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1865.

THIS INSTITUTION IS THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED OF ANY OF THE KIND IN THE CITY.

The large number of its students, and the numerous applications received from business houses for its graduates, attest its standing among the business community.

In addition to the many advantages heretofore enjoyed, several important improvements have recently been introduced, making the course of instruction the most practical and thorough that can be found.

Young Men who desire to qualify themselves either for conducting business for themselves or for obtaining lucrative positions, will find the facilities at this institution of the highest order.

The instruction includes—

BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, as practiced by the best business men

PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Forms, BUSINESS PRACTICE, Commercial Law, etc. etc.

Diplomas awarded on graduation

Students instructed separately, and received at any time.

COLLEGE NOW OPEN. [8 19 wam6t

Circulars sent on application to the Principal.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S SELECT

Classical, Scientific and Commercial School

for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY, September 14, at the

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a

WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $ 99.

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT CHESTER, PA.,

(For Boarders Only).

The session commences THURSDAY, September 3. For circulars, apply to Jas H. Orne, Esq., No. 626 Chesnut street; T. B. Peterson, Esq., No. 306 Chesnut street, or to

COL. THEODORE HYATT,
8 28 12t President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school given at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1868, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land surveying separately furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. D. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

THE ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Northeast Corner of SEVENTEENTH and MARKET Streets, hitherto under my care, will be reopened Sept. 14 under the charge of CHAS. A. WALTERS, A. M., whom I most cheerfully commend to my friends and former patrons. [8 29 12t] JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDing-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc, apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,
8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, reopens on MONDAY, September 14. Catalogues can be had at the School-house by personal application or by post.

T. W. BRAIDWOOD,
8 28 fm4t 9 9 wfm6t Principal.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 6m 10 1

MISS ELIZA H. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,

will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.,
8 27 1m Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 16, 1868. 8 24 2m

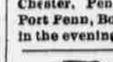
PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 204 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING, Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

EXCURSIONS.

DOWN RIVER.

At 8 o'clock A. M. from ARCH STREET WHARF, steamer PERRY continues her DAILY TRIPS from Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City Port Penn, Bombay Hook, and Smyrna. Returning in the evening. Delightful daily excursion. 8 28 6t*



DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 8 26 1m4p*

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 6t

DRAMATIC.

"Foul Play" in Philadelphia.

At the Walnut Street Theatre this evening a dramatization of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault's sensational romance of *Foul Play* will be played for the first time in this city. "Foul Play," which appeared simultaneously in the London *Once-a-Week* and the Boston *Every Saturday*, was certainly one of the most profoundly tragical novels of the century; and yet there was an air of refinement about it which made it quite acceptable to the most fastidious of readers, despite the many bloodthirsty scenes and over-wrought sentimentalisms which it contains. Its publication kept both the weekly serials on the high tide of success for months, and tens of thousands of readers on both sides of the Atlantic impatiently awaited the piecemeal appearance of the story. It seems that there was anything but harmony between the celebrated novelist and dramatist whose names were conjointly prefixed to it. By the original understanding between them and the publisher of *Once-a-Week*, Mr. Reade was to furnish the entire manuscript of the story, the name of Mr. Boucicault being given as one of the authors, merely for the sake of keeping at bay the horde of piratical playwrights who would have pounced down upon such a sweet morsel of tragedy, as soon as the last instalment was placed before the public, and the denouement ascertained beyond all perplexing doubts. Not content with such a rare opportunity of heading off all competitors in the production of a first-class dramatic sensation, Mr. Boucicault requested of Mr. Reade the privilege of writing one instalment of the story, which was granted him. But he did not stop here, and continued to send in chapter after chapter, until the publisher of *Once-a-Week* protested against this violation of the contract and refused to accept any more copy, except from the pen of Mr. Reade. This caused Mr. Boucicault considerable chagrin, and he had his revenge upon both publisher and novelist by secretly concocting a dramatic version of the story, which he placed upon the boards of one of the London theatres, before its serial publication was completed. Mr. Reade resented this discourteous conduct by turning playwright himself; and in a few days *Foul Play*, with slight variations in the progress of the plot and the denouement, was duly heralded upon the bulletins of a rival establishment. Both versions of the drama achieved considerable popularity, the public being led to witness them because of the unseemly squabble between the two authors. But, in consequence of the extreme haste with which both versions had been gotten up, neither of them, according to the London papers, did full justice to the capabilities of the subject, Boucicault's version being characterized as exceedingly bad, and Reade's as still worse. Of the truth of this criticism we are unable to judge, having as yet seen nothing of either.

About a month ago *Foul Play*, with all its elements of dissension, was transferred to the American stage. One Palmer appeared, claiming the sole right of its production in this country, and in consideration of the daily payment of $50 consented to its representation at the Worrell Sisters' Theatre in New York, under the joint management of Mr. James T. Lloyd and Daniel H. Harkins, Mr. Lloyd acting as business manager, and Mr. Harkins assuming the leading role. The first representation was on Monday evening, August 3, the version produced being claimed, at the time, to be the joint production of Reade and Boucicault. It was only moderately successful, and for a couple of weeks scarcely drew paying houses. After paying for two nights' performances, Mr. Lloyd refused to settle the claims of Mr. Palmer's agent any longer; whereupon Mr. Harkins, who attained the rank of a major during the war and was not to be frightened by his partner into an act of downright dishonesty, took from the treasurer's box part of the proceeds of the performance of August 17 and paid it over to Mr. Palmer's agent. This proceeding on his part caused the closing of the theatre the next evening by Mr. Lloyd, and for a day or two *Foul Play* was suppressed. It soon reappeared on the boards of the Broadway Theatre, to which nearly all of the actors in the original cast followed Mr. Harkins. Mr. Lloyd likewise went to work, and with a new cast again placed the drama on the stage of the other theatre. He then instituted legal proceedings against Mr. Harkins, to prevent him from continuing to represent the play. On Monday evening of last week four or five deputy sheriffs visited the Broadway Theatre, effected an entrance by the rear doors, and before they could succeed in discovering the whereabouts of Mr. Harkins, did succeed in raising a disgraceful row, during which a man and a boy were shot by them, and left at the point of death. Despite, or rather in consequence of this unhappy disturbance, both theatres continued to be visited by immense crowds of people every evening, and the same version of the romance was repeated at both places several times, until Mr. Harkins was finally enjoined from proceeding any further. He then dropped the first version of the story, and announced for performance Dion Boucicault's dramatization, which, as performed at the Holburn Theatre, London, had been published in pamphlet form. But he was suffered to proceed in this direction for a day or two only, and then an effectual stop was put to his playing of *Foul Play* by a fresh injunction, the Court holding that the substitution of the Boucicault version was a mere subterfuge by which he sought to show his contempt and defiance of its orders. So much for *Foul Play* in London and New York.

The version of the drama which is to be produced in this city is that prepared by Charles Reade, and the right to produce it here was purchased of the author by Mr. John S. Clarke, one of the lessees of the Walnut Street Theatre, who is now in London. Our playgoers are to be congratulated on this fact, as it secures them from the slight 'unpleasantness" which might arise from a repetition of the supplementary acts in the way of pistols and injunctions which have been enacted in New York. New scenery and mechanical effects are promised by the management, and the play will doubtless be one of the leading sensations of the season. Briefly sketched, the plot runs as follows:—

"Arthur Wardlaw," the heavy, intellectual villain of the drama, is the son of a wealthy and honorable shipping merchant of London. While sowing his "wild oats" at Oxford, he forges a check in his father's name for £2000, but contrives to throw the guilt on the shoulders of his tutor, "Robert Penfold," who is transported to Australia in punishment of his apparent rascality. "Arthur" is subsequently admitted into partnership with his father, and is placed by him at the head of the firm's affairs. By reckless speculations he brings the house to the verge of bankruptcy, and then, to avert the catastrophe, engages in a high-handed game of villainy. "Joe Wylie," the assistant demonicauses certain boxes of copper to be insured and shipped from Australia, as gold, the genuine metal making the voyage in another vessel, disguised as copper. On the former vessel, "Helen Rolleston," the beloved of "Arthur," sails for England, not dreaming of the villainous schemes in which her hero is involved. On the same ship sails "Penfold," under an alias, deep in love with "Helen," and brimfull of vengeance against "Arthur." "Wylie" scuttles the vessel, and part of the crew escape in the long boat with him and reach England after manifold disasters. The rest of the crew, in company with "Helen" and "Penfold," take to the cutter, run short of water and provisions, pine away for want of food, and cut each other to pieces with knives and cutlasses. Finally "Helen" and "Penfold" reach a lone and unknown island in the centre of the South Pacific, the only surviving member of the crew dying a day or two afterwards. For months they dwell together alone; "Penfold" gradually wins the heart of "Helen," to whom he relates his sad story of persecution at the hands of "Arthur," and is duly installed in her heart as both lover and martyr; "Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Rollestou" father to "Helen," discovers her lurking place through an ingenious contrivance of "Penfold's" for "disseminating intelligence from a fixed point over a thousand leagues of space," and takes her to England, leaving "Penfold" behind to be rescued when "Helen" shall have cleared his good name from the imputations cast upon it; "Arthur," having reaped the full benefits of his villainy, only to be plunged into the most remorseful grief at the apparent sacrifice of his adored one, has his hypocrisy and crime fully exposed, just as "Penfold" turns up mysteriously in London; "Wardlaw, Senior," reimburses the underwriters who had insured the bogus gold, installs "Penfold" and his father as the successors to his business, by way of poetical and practical justice, and goes home to die in three days of a broken heart; "Arthur" goes mad as a March hare, and is provided comfortable quarters in a lunatic asylum; and to crown the whole sad tragedy "Helen" is united to her "Martyr," and is now one of the most model and happy wives in England.

The Theatres This Evening.

At the Walnut will be given *Foul Play*, as announced above. At the Chesnut *The White Fawn*, with its elaborate ballets and gorgeous spectacles, will be repeated. At the American the usual varied programme will be given.

CITY ITEMS.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE FALL.—The semi-annual shaking in the Fever and Ague districts has begun. The fogs of these Autumn nights and mornings are surcharged with the elements of intermittent and bilious remittent fevers, and, unfortunately, two-thirds of the community are just in the condition to be disastrously affected by them. Those who have been prudent enough to fortify themselves during the Summer with that powerful and infallible vegetable invigorant—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—are fore-armed against malaria, and have nothing to fear. But health is the last thing too many think about. In the pursuit of gain or pleasure the blessing without which wealth is dross and enjoyment impossible, is neglected.

Better late than never is a consolatory proverb, however, and all who begin to feel the premonitory symptoms of any of the epidemics which are engendered by the malaria of Autumn, should immediately resort to the GREAT ANTIDOTE OF THE AGE. A few doses of the BITTERS will break up the chills and prevent their recurrence. In every region where intermittents prevail this purest and best of all vegetable tonics is indispensable. Of all anti-bilious preparations known it is the most effective and harmless. It does not stimulate the liver violently, like the mineral salivants, but tones, renovates and regulates the organ without creating any general disturbance of the system or entailing any reaction. The BITTERS are essentially a household specific, and should be always within the reach as the very best means of preventing and checking bilious attacks and intermittent fevers.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, ETC., are speedily removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by all Druggists. 8 29 smw3t

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JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PRINCE ALBERT'S TAILOR.—Poole admits that Charles Stokes & Co., No. 821 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, are the best tailors in this country.

See "Galignani's Messenger" and "Cosmopolitan," issued November 23, 1866.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, at Cape May, has still a large number of guests, and promises to remain open this season later than usual. Their band of music will not be dispensed with for the present.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 23 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals, pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE FOR GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

GETZ—JONES.—On the 27th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Sinking Springs, by the Rev. C. H. McCawley, Mr. JAMES E. GETZ, of Reading, to Miss M. A. JONES, daughter of John H. Jones, Esq.

DIED.

CANTWELL.—On the 30th instant, Mrs. MARGARET CANTWELL, wife of Michael Cantwell, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 212 Union street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

LIPPEN.—On the 31th instant, EDWIN G., son of Edwin and Annie V. Lippen, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of James Highley, on Ridge avenue, opposite Leverington Cemetery, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Leverington Cemetery.

MCNALLY.—On the 27th instant, BRIDGET, the beloved wife of Henry McNally, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1436 N. Tenth street, on Tuesday morning, the 1st of September, at 8½ o'clock.

SEELY.—On the morning of the 29th instant, Mrs. ANNA S. SEELY, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, F. A. Hoyt, Thorp's lane, Germantown, on Tuesday morning, September 1, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10 o'clock train from town at Duy's Lane Station.

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OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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THE APPETITE FOR TOBACCO DESTROYED!

LEAVE OFF CHEWING AND SMOKING THE POISONOUS WEED, TOBACCO!

One box of ORTON'S PREPARATION is *warranted* to destroy the appetite for tobacco in any person, no matter how strong the habit may be.

IF IT FAILS IN ANY CASE THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. It is almost impossible to break off from the use of tobacco by the mere exercise of the will. Something is needed to assist nature in overcoming a habit so firmly rooted; with the help of the Preparation there is not the least trouble. Hundreds have used it who are willing to bear witness to the fact that ORTON'S PREPARATION completely destroys the appetite for tobacco, and leaves the person as *free from any desire for it as before he commenced its use. It is perfectly safe and harmless in all cases.* The Preparation acts directly upon the same glands and secretions affected by tobacco, and through these upon the blood, *thoroughly* cleansing the poison of tobacco from the system, and thus allaying the *unnatural cravings* for tobacco.

No more Hankering for Tobacco after using Orton's Preparation. Recollect it is warranted. Beware of Counterfeits!

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are a few selected from the multitudinous recommendations in our possession.

[From W. P. Heald, Esq., Bangor, Me.]

BANGOR, Me., April 24, 1868.

I hereby certify that I have used tobacco for thirty years past, and for the last fifteen years I have used *two pounds* per month. I have made attempts to leave off at different times. I have left off one year at a time, but always continued to hanker for it until I used Orton's Preparation, which has completely cured me of the appetite for tobacco. I would recommend all who are affected with this terrible habit to try the preparation, which will certainly cure if the directions are followed.

W. P. HEALD.

[From E. W. Adkins, Knoxville, Tenn.]

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1867.

This is to certify that I had used tobacco to such an extent that my health had become greatly impaired and my whole system deranged and broken down. In June, 1867, I purchased *one* box of Orton's Preparation, and after using it I found that I was completely cured. I have not had any hankering or desire for tobacco since using the Preparation. I believe it to be all that it is recommended and I would advise all who wish to quit the use of tobacco to try one box of Orton's Preparation. E. W. ADKINS.

[From John Morrill, Bangor, Me.]

BANGOR, Me., March 31, 1868.

This is to certify that I have used tobacco for 18 years; have tried many times to leave off, but have suffered so much from a dizziness in my head, and gnawing at my stomach, that I have soon given up the trial. A short time since a friend induced me to try Orton's Preparation (sold by you). I have done so, and am completely cured. I did not in the least hanker after tobacco, either to smoke or chew, after I began to use the Preparation. JOHN MORRILL.

Price of Orton's Preparation Five Dollars per box, forwarded to any part of the country, post-paid, on receipt of price. Money sent by mail at our risk. Address C. B. COTTON, Proprietor, Box No. 1748 Portland, Maine.

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

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Ningpo	400,000
Haug-Cheau	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
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These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and it is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

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Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

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The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal an ount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

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August 12, 1868 [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

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WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.

His Life and Works.

Translated for "Every Saturday," from the "Revue des Deux Mondes."

Almost ten years ago a premature death deprived the world of letters and his country of one of those men who have the most contributed to mark in the literature of the nineteenth century the place of the American people. William H. Prescott, the eminent historian, died at Boston the 28th of January, 1859, scarcely in the decline of life, in the full vigor of his talent, rudely interrupted in the course of his most important works. He left behind him a reputation which spread far beyond the frontiers of his country, and works of the first rank become popular even abroad; but of himself, of his person, of the efforts at the price of which he had bought his reputation, little was known so far, in France at least. One had indeed heard of the obstacles which a deplorable state of health and an almost complete blindness had thrown in his way. He himself, in the preface to one of his principal works, had delicately informed his readers of his difficulties and his sufferings; but to these few lines, marked by a resigned melancholy, was limited the information which one possessed. It is only to-day that we know more on the subject. A well-known American *littérateur*, Mr. George Ticknor, has just given us a scrupulously faithful biography of him who has been during forty years his most intimate friend. Written by a hand which seems still to tremble with emotion, his narrative leads us from the first months of Prescott's childhood to the day of his sudden end with an interest which every moment increases. This interest is due to the abundance of details which have the charm of truth, to the minute care with which the friend makes us penetrate into the recesses of his friend's soul, and especially to a certain inspiration of tenderness which animates these pages consecrated to the recital of a simple and often painful existence. It is not, indeed, in the quantity and strangeness of events that the true attraction of the life of Prescott is to be sought. This life has passed away completely in the compass of his study, on the threshold of which, it seems, the clamor of without has always expired. In this America which our ignorant imagination represents to itself involuntarily as so disordinate, so noisy, which so soon after his death was to be delivered to the horrors of civil war, fate procured for him a destiny the calm of which would have caused envy in a monk of Monte Cassino. He has lived for work, he died working. We thought, however, that in the spectacle of the indomitable energy with which he struggled against his sad infirmity, in the analysis of his habitual methods of composition in fine, and perhaps especially in the study of his pure and noble nature, there would be something instructive and engaging. Thanks to the large loans we shall make of Mr. Ticknor's work and to the celebrity of the name of Prescott, we hope that such will be the opinion of our readers.

William Hickling Prescott was born at Salem, a little town in New England, the 4th of May, 1796, of William, a distinguished lawyer, afterwards Judge at Boston, and of Catherine Hickling, the daughter of a Massachusetts merchant. The Prescott family boasted of its descent in a direct line from one of those glorious emigrants of the sixteenth century, who, sacrificing their country to their faith, came to ask religious liberty of the desert shores of the New World. The first ancestors of the historian were, we are told, energetic and intelligent men, who exercised a great influence over the destinies of the infant colony. Such memories are not, as it seems, in democratic America a matter of complete indifference; and many times the young William lent his ear to the recital of exploits accomplished by one of his ancestors, who, marching against the Indians under the shelter of a coat of mail, threw, by his appearance only, terror into their inexperienced bands. Many times also was celebrated before him the part that his grandfather had played in the war of American independence, and the sabre borne by the latter on the glorious day of Bunker's Hill was held up to the admiration of his infantine eyes. Perhaps by these first impressions must be explained the taste Prescott always had for relating fine deeds of arms and mighty sword thrusts. No course of reading excited in him so much enthusiasm as that of romances of chivalry. In the first rank of his preferences the future historian of Hernando Cortes placed Amadis de Gaul, to which he paid, later on in his first work, a tribute of homage less enthusiastic perhaps, but more thoughtful. Far different, moreover, from what he was to be one day, he liked pleasure much better than work, and showed a singular aversion for all that resembled an effort of any description. His admission into the rank of Sophomores of the University of Harvard did not modify at all his habits of idleness. It does not seem even that he was then able to resist all the temptations which pressed on his path, since, when he had escaped from the surveillance of his friends, nothing prevented him any longer from giving himself up to the impulses of an ardent nature and an impassioned heart. At least his biographer tells us that this period was the most dangerous of his youth, and that often, later on, when looking back, he thought of it with regret. A terrible accident, which was to have on his destiny a sad and considerable influence, changed suddenly the course of his life. In the midst of a students' brawl, he received in his eye a morsel of bread, thrown with force and by chance by one of his friends. This fatal blow was followed by an inflammation which endangered his existence during several days, and, when he returned to health, his eye was irrevocably lost. The long weeks which he had passed in darkness and silence were propitious to wise reflections, and he rose from his long repose with the firm intention of redeeming by an assiduous labor the trivial idleness of his first years. Thanks to his remarkable faculties, of which he had so far not made much use, it was easy for him to succeed; and he obtained the distinguished honor of terminating his university career by the public reading of a poem in Latin verse of his composition, dedicated to Hope—a poem which he endeavored afterwards to find among his early papers, and the loss of which he always regretted.

In laborious America every one must be seriously something. If you do not wish to be a merchant, be a lawyer; if you do not wish to be a lawyer, be a writer; but then let literature and work fill your life as business or law would have done. Thus Prescott understood it. For him the life of the man of letters was in some sort a business for which he had to prepare himself as for any other, and we are going to see how conscientious this preparation was with him. Poet laureate of the University of Harvard, he would have had the right to believe that his first education, in what concerned classics and English literature, was a sufficient foundation, and that on this side at least he had no need of a new initiation. He did not judge so, and under the date of the 30th October, 1821, he inscribed on his journal a programme of readings in which figured, by the side of works on grammar and style, the English prose writers and the Latin classics. He had the courage to carry out this programme to the letter, and he was seen to study eagerly like a scholar the works on rhetoric in use at the universities. This task once performed, he resolved to devote himself to the study of foreign languages, embracing in his projects with the French and Italian literatures, which he knew a little, the German literature, which he did not know at all, without neglecting, however, to read at the same time in the translation, if his eyes could not endure the fatigue of the original text, his old Greek authors. "That will be sufficient," he added, modestly, "as a general preparation." Spanish, which was to be later the principal occupation of his reading, did not then enter into his plans. He consecrated a year to the reading of French authors from Froissart to Chateaubriand, without much relish for any of them; and a year likewise to that of Italian authors, of whom he was always a great admirer. Once familiarized with Italian, he undertook German; but his will, in spite of its firmness, failed before this difficult work. So far he had been able, thanks to the help of a secretary, to accomplish such vast undertakings without making much use of his eyes, which moreover seemed to grow stronger; but it could not be so with German. The first condition was to habituate himself to these Gothic characters, which were completely unknown to him, and his sight was not sufficiently strong for the task which he imposed on it. After some months of useless efforts, he abandoned German, but it was not without a strong sentiment of regret and sadness. For the first time his infirmity became for him no longer an inconvenience, but a complete obstacle, and he could touch with his finger the unsurmountable limits which the weakness of his body opposed to the strength of his will. As the result of this trial, he fell into a profound discouragement, which had on his daily labors a rapid reaction. How he was drawn from this state of intellectual marasmus is what Mr. Ticknor can tell us better than any one; for he can assume the credit of having shown to his friend his true road, and of having brought him to the entrance of the way which was to conduct him so rapidly to celebrity.

Mr. Ticknor is in foreign languages what our neighbors call a distinguished scholar. He has specially occupied himself with Spanish literature, and he has published a history of that literature, which has placed him in the rank of the most distinguished critics of America. At the epoch with which we are concerned he had just prepared a series of lectures on this subject for the students of Harvard University, and he proposed to himself to collect them in a volume. To distract his friend, who was both sad and ill, he offered to give him his manuscript to read. The proposition was accepted; soon Prescott took a passionate liking for this language, and he resolved to replace the study of German by that of Spanish. Without losing a moment, he borrowed from Mr. Ticknor grammars, books, dictionaries. By a singular accident, the History of the Conquest of Mexico, by Solis, was the first work on which he cast his eyes. At the end of some months he had so mastered the idioms, that he wrote to Mr. Ticknor letters in Spanish, in which he appreciated the literary value of the authors he was reading. At the end of a year, this new course of study was terminated, and as he wanted to have always before him some vast project, and as he could without vanity believe himself well prepared, he began to occupy himself seriously with seeking some subject for a work. He remained for a long time uncertain. Spain appeared to him with reason an inexhaustible mine for the historian; but a scruple of conscience stopped him. He feared that material obstacles would prevent his bringing to the work he would undertake the indispensable measure of care and exactness. Ambition ended by carrying the day, and, after some final hesitation, he fixed his design on the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. Twenty years after, on the margin of the journal in which he had recorded this resolution, he wrote with a pencil, "Happy choice!"

Happy choice, without doubt; but might one not also say singular choice? Is it not strange to see a democrat and a Protestant make himself the partial historian of two sovereigns, in whom the traditions of monarchical and Catholic policy were incarnated in the Middle Ages, in that in which they are most absolute? We would understand him better devoting himself to relate, as he for a moment thought of doing, the last days of the Roman republic and the last combats of liberty against Cæsarism. Prescott was to remain not less faithful to his first inclination. To the end he was to celebrate the exploits of this great and strong Spanish race, which has sustained everywhere a desperate struggle in favor of the principles the most opposed to the tendencies and sympathies of a citizen of the New World, and the most bitter, or even the most odious, of these principles had never found in him aught but an impartial and intelligent judge. Prescott is not the only example of this singularity, and one knows with what scrupulous equity one of his compatriots has not long ago caused to pass before our eyes one of the most agitated epochs of the history of Spain, the revolt of the Netherlands. Must we not conclude from this, that, to relate without passion and without prejudice the quarrels of our old Europe, the children of young America have a natural superiority? For us these struggles are of yesterday, the battle is hardly gained; victorious or vanquished, no one is sufficiently sure of his victory or defeat not to prepare in secret the arms for a new combat. For them, on the contrary, the phantom of a dreaded past does not come to haunt their minds; the glauces which they throw back awake no irritating memory; they have nothing to fear and nothing to wish for. What is there astonishing that they do not become excited at the recital of our bloody disputes? They awake in them but an interest of curiosity, one might say of archæology; they have no difficulty in relating them without emotion. That is not one of the least advantages which the complete and assured liberty which they enjoy gives them over us. May God grant that we may one day share it with them!

The history of Ferdinand and Isabella, the appearance of which was saluted with so deep an enthusiasm, is certainly a work of great merit. Prescott exhibits in it a wonderful aptitude in seizing and putting in relief the striking feature of the different personages around whom the interest concentrates, the virile gentleness of Isabella, the common-place cleverness of Ferdinand, the simple genius of Columbus, the intractable temper of Ximenes. In fine, we must acknowledge the happy effects of certain episodes which develop themselves in the midst of the rather limited framework of the book, as in a dark landscape a spot struck by a ray of the sun separates itself from the rest; but, while praising, we have at the same time criticised. A good history should not, to our mind, have any episodes. It is not proper that the author, abandoning himself complacently to his preferences, should give to a certain portion of his recital an unmeasured extent and care, while to re-establish the equilibrium he shortens arbitrarily or neglects another. Without doubt, it is not possible for a long recital to preserve from the beginning to the end an always equal interest. Events have their character, one might say their personality, independently of him who relates them; but these inequalities must be the act of history, and not the act of the historian. A painter can draw with a more skilful hand, paint in more brilliant colors the figures placed on the foreground of a picture, and trace with a less careful pencil and clothe in duller colors those which are destined to lose themselves in the distance of perspective. The historian has not this license. He is rather to be compared to the architect who would not be forgiven the excessive carving of one stone of a facade, and the leaving the others untouched. A work of history is like a monument; proportion, harmony, are its imperious laws. If those laws be violated, one may accomplish beauties, but not beauty.

Perhaps Prescott did not sufficiently remember these eternal principles. Let us hasten to say that the subject of which he treated lent singularly to the error into which he fell. The period of which he undertook to give the history embraces more than a hundred years, and a hundred years filled, perhaps, with the greatest events of which Spain has been the theatre. Within, after a long period of civil wars, a sudden transformation takes place in her constitution, and she ceases to be a geographical expression serving to designate the peninsula comprised between the Pyrenees and the Straits of Gibraltar, to become the nation, one and formidable, whose monarchs were for a century to make Europe tremble. Alongside of this national movement, a great political revolution is accomplishing in her bosom. The crown, leaning on the Cortes, breaks and reduces to the *rôle* of courtiers these proud lords of Castile and Arragon, which still form to-day the most exclusive aristocracy of Europe. Ten years suffice to Ferdinand and Isabella to arrive at this result, which the constant policy of our kings from Louis VI to Louis XI had in vain pursued. Without, the Spanish armies are always in the field; they struggle with France in the plains of Roussillon and on the banks of the Garigliano; they drive out of Spain the followers of the Koran, and, crossing the strait, carry the war even into their territory.

The narrow limits in which he thought to confine himself did not permit Prescott to measure according to their historic importance the place which he gave to each of these grand facts. Consequently, in the fear that this work should have no other merit than that of a clear, judicious, methodical exposition of the principal events of an important epoch, he has chosen, as we said just now, a certain number of episodes in the development of which he has taken pleasure. The wars with the Arabs and the conquest of Granada in the first part, the struggles with France and the exploits of Gonzalve of Cordova in the second, hold a place that one would hardly wish less important, for they are the finest pages of the book, but which one cannot prevent one's self from acknowledging as exaggerated. One pays afterwards the pleasure one has experienced in feeling the interest languish and the attention become distracted in reading certain chapters in which incidents of real importance are related with too much brevity. By deciding to lengthen his work a little, while at the same time not going back, perhaps, quite so far, and by knowing how to add and to retrench, Prescott could have made of his Ferdinand and Isabella one of those finished works which defy criticism and remain as models. His countrymen, as we have seen, had no fault to find; but for us, who know what he is capable of doing, we believe we render him homage by showing ourselves a little more severe.

If we are to believe Prescott, one of the faults against which he had the greatest difficulty in contending was a constant inclination to idleness and discouragement. To whoever reads his biography, with the most attentive eye, it is difficult, however, to perceive at what moment he gave himself up to this inclination, and what space these attacks of discouragement fill. Scarcely four months after the publication of Ferdinand and Isabella—that is to say, in the spring of 1839—we find him writing to Europe to have sent out documents relative to the history of the conquest of Mexico, and, full of ardor for this new subject, beginning a vast course of general and preparatory reading. Great was his joy when the precious boxes of manuscripts which he had asked for arrived from Spain. While he occupied himself with delight in abstracting their contents, a new accident, of a very different nature from those which he had passed through so far, interrupted him in the midst of his labors, and was near making him abandon forever his design.

America numbered then among its most distinguished *littérateurs* the romancer-historian, Washington Irving, better known in France by the graceful compositions of the "Sketch-Book" than by his other more serious works, the "Life of Columbus" and the "Chronicles of Granada," the publication of which had preceded that of "Ferdinand and Isabella." It seems that a disagreeable fatality had always devoted itself to direct the attention of those two writers towards the same subject. Prescott had been absorbed for a year in the "History of the Conquest of Mexico," when he learned from a common friend that Washington Irving had forestalled him in this road. This friend, indeed, assured him, that, on the news of this rivalry, Irving had protested his repugnance to enter thus into a contest with the historian of "Ferdinand and Isabella;" and that he had announced his intention of abandoning to him the ground on which they had both set foot at the same time. In this delicate conjuncture, Prescott decided on the only step worthy of him—worthy also, as we shall see, of the man with whom he had to do—that of explaining himself frankly with Irving. An exchange of courteous letters took place—letters which for the honor of both are worthy to be transcribed here in full. In this correspondence, Washington Irving acquainted Prescott of the definite abandonment he made in his favor of the disputed subject. Perhaps Prescott would have accepted less willingly this renunciation if he could have known at the same time how painful it was to his rival. "When I made this sacrifice to Mr. Prescott," wrote Washington Irving many years after, "it was my bread in some measure that I sacrificed to him, for I counted on the profit I should derive from this work to mend a little my impaired finances. My pecuniary position would have been transformed. Nevertheless, I do not regret what I have done."

To what do the great historians of antiquity owe their immortality, if it is not that they have always in their works let facts speak for themselves, the eternal youth of which nothing alters, without accommodating them to doctrines which would to-day be struck with senility? Can one imagine Thucydides, in his Peloponnesian War, endeavoring to demonstrate by the triumph of Lacedæmon the superiority of an oligarchy over a democratic constitution? Can one imagine Livy drawing from the murder of Virginia an argument against the dominion of the upper classes? If it was permitted us to name Prescott so soon after such models, we would say that, except the necessary difference of time and place, he has known how to give to his works the same stamp of unalterable serenity. How could he have done otherwise, and how could he have let himself be assailed by foreign preoccupations—he who, living in the midst of his time as if he were not of it, inexorably closed his ear to the clamors from without, to the tumults of parties, and shut up in his study, took, as he said himself, no interest in political discussions, if they did not relate to events or persons at least two centuries old? It must not, however, be imagined that there is in Prescott's manner an affected search after simplicity, nor that he has fallen into the error of taking for his model the simple language of our ancient chroniclers. Prescott had too great and too simple a talent to delight in such proceedings. Joinville and Froissart might have been in their time historians of the first rank: the readers of our day do not the less require a more substantial food than their inimitable prattling. Prescott knew this well, and he excels in mixing in a just proportion general considerations with the recital of facts; but whatever he does, and whenever he appears for a moment to wander far from his subject by rising above it, everywhere and always he remains the historian—nothing but the historian. To narrate is always Prescott's chief business, to narrate with intelligence and gravity, without puerility and without affectation, but to narrate, however, that is to say, to give life to the persons and things of the past by taking pleasure unreservedly in the spectacle of human activity. If sometimes he set off his recital by foreign ornaments; if by some graceful comparison, by some poetic similitude, he colors the gravity of his style—it is always with a perfect proportion, with an exquisite sobriety, which takes nothing from the severe harmony of the whole.

In the beginning of the year 1858 the first three volumes of the Life of Philip the Second, the only ones which have seen the day, had already appeared. Of all Prescott's works, this history is certainly the least known. For our part, we should not hesitate, however, to class it with the History of the Conquest of Mexico. If it has not obtained in America and elsewhere more popularity, it is because it has remained unfinished. It was not to be given to Prescott to pursue further this great undertaking. For some time a vigilant eye could have foreseen by the gradual decay of his organs his approaching end. He could no longer, as he had done for a long time, sit down and work under the shade of a group of trees near Pepperel, and known in the country by the name of the Fairies' Grove, where he came to enjoy the last fine days of that season that is called in America the Indian summer. Already his enfeebled eyes no longer permitted him to discern the outlines of the beautiful country he had so long contemplated. Soon he was forced to confine his walk to a solitary turn around an old cherry-tree quite near the house, hollowing out the ground under his feet, as the charmed Bonivard hollowed out the soil of the dungeon of Chillon. At the same time he felt the symptoms of a new infirmity. He lost by degrees the sense of hearing, and he perceived it with terror. Can one imagine what a trial deafness would have been for him? He would have probably known this last and cruel affliction, if he had remained longer on earth. One cannot then pity him, that a sudden stroke removed him before his hour.

In the beginning of 1858 he had received the first shock of a formidable malady, which, to judge from the words uttered by him as soon as he felt the attack, had nothing unforeseen for him. Struck by a slight attack of apoplexy, he murmured in an indistinct voice to his wife, who was leaning over him, "My poor friend, I am very sorry for you that this misfortune should happen so soon." He escaped the peril, however, and the entire recovery of his faculties could give him the hope that the danger was at least adjourned. The last lines found written in his journal express confidence in the future and gratitude towards God; but his friends were less confident than he, and experience was only too soon to verify their fears. The 27th of January, 1859, he was suddenly struck at the moment he was entering his study; and some hours after, surrounded by his wife, his children, the favorite sister who had been the companion and confidant of his early years, by his old friend, Mr. Ticknor, who had run to his bedside, he yielded his last breath. To die in the midst of those he loved was one of the things he most wished for. In his will was found the expression of a singular wish. He asked earnestly that, before being carried to his last resting-place, his body might be left some hours in the study where he had passed the pleasantest hours of his life. His last wish was religiously fulfilled. The same day his coffin was carried to the church, and lowered into the vault where his parents were sleeping, and the little girl he had so tenderly loved, in the midst of the sobs of his friends, and the general emotion of an assemblage which exceeded in number all that it is possible to imagine. Many people who had seen Prescott once or twice in their life, or who knew him only by name, had followed to the end the funeral procession. Sadness was painted on every face, and it was easy to see, adds the faithful biographer to whom the last word should belong here, "that every one had suffered a great loss, and that a beneficent, as well as brilliant, light had just been extinguished by the hand of death."

Prescott has been preceded a very few years in the tomb by another writer not less illustrious, not less tried, and who has sought like him in the joys of labor an alleviation for the most cruel bodily sufferings; we mean Augustin Thierry. His name is sometimes met with in Prescott's biography; but there is no need to find it there, in order that one's thoughts should be directed to him every moment. How many points, indeed, were there in common in the destiny and in the nature of these two men! Both have had to exhibit an almost equal energy, in order to triumph over obstacles which their common infirmity opposed to the strength of their will. Both devoted themselves, Prescott for the indigenous populations of Mexico, Thierry for those of Great Britain, to celebrate, one might almost say to sing, the misfortunes of two proud and generous races, both crushed under the barbarism of conquest. Both writers have known how to color with the reflections of a brilliant imagination the most obscure episodes of an almost unknown history. In one of the most touching pages that he has written, Thierry tells us, that, having condemned himself to an absolute repose in the hope of saving what sight was left to him, he tried to divert his weariness by undertaking a sort of pilgrimage to the principal monuments which the architecture of the Middle Ages has left on our soil; and he adds that on his return from this expedition he astonished his friends by the vivacity and precision with which he described the edifices he had visited—not that his weak eyes had discerned clearly their details, but because a sort of wonderful intuition represented them to his mind as they should be. It is in the same way, it is with the same intuition, that these two glorious rivals represented to themselves and to the reader the personages which they brought on the scene and the events which they narrated. Both finally at the price of a struggle courageously undertaken against one of the greatest trials with which Providence can afflict our miserable humanity, have conquered two blessings of this world which are the most seldom to be enjoyed, reputation and serenity. The touching saying of Augustin Thierry is well known: "I have been able to make a friend to myself of the darkness." On the other hand, we have seen in this recital how peaceful, and one may say how happy, the life of Prescott was. There is in the spectacle of these two existences so exclusively consecrated to study, and so generously rewarded, something encouraging and strengthening. What have they to regret in not having played an active part in the tumultuous movement of public affairs, and in having yielded to an inexorable necessity by living outside and above the noisy quarrels of their time? One would assign too humble a rank to the abstract and disinterested labor of thought, if one would only see in it a harbor of refuge open to all those whom the inconstant wave of politics leaves disabled on the beach. Is it not, after all, the most glorious and the most extensive field that it is given man to fertilize? Is it not the only soil where he can sow germs which shoot out deep roots and branches eternally green? In hours of trouble and anxiety, men like Augustin Thierry and Prescott are there to recall it to us. They are there to tell us that the ever-open breast of study offers to the impatient and the discouraged the same sanctuary that, as the immortal verses say, the ever-open breast of nature offers to the man disabused of the affections of this world. At the bottom of this sanctuary, where they sought especially repose of soul, both found glory. Without hoping for so much, one may be sure of finding in it at least independence, dignity, the employment of one's life. This is already a good deal for a child of the second half of the nineteenth century.

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" to Paris.....	110	" to Paris.....	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers:—Cabin, $80, gold; Steerage, $50, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $30; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 BROADWAY, New York,

Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,

12 9½ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,

Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,

Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,

No. 217 WALNUT street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres

Office—84 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 8 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

PAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,

Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,

11 No. 217 WALNUT street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch a Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

1 13 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright fines as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets

Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET

GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS. In every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

8 19 GIRARD ROW.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18 smw NO. 828 ARCH STREET

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debraases Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 1 6m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENton Steamboat Line.—The steamboat LEWIS FORKER leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 29, 10 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 29, 2 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 30, to Lumington, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.	
Monday, Aug. 31, 11 A.M	Monday, Aug 31, 3 P.M
Tuesday, Sept 1, 12 M	Tuesday, Sept. 1, 4 P.M
Wed'day, " 2, 12 M.	Wed day, " 2, 4 P.M
Thursday " 3, 1 P.M	Thursday, " 3, 5 P.M
Friday, " 4, 1½ P.M.	Friday, " 4, 5½ P.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 00 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 00 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 50, and 5 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11 tf

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS OF THE

WOOD HANGING COMPANY,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf3mrp

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHington, D. C., Aug. 15 1868.

CHARLES PARHAM, of Philadelphia, Pa., having petitioned for an extension of the Patent granted him on the 21st day of November 1854, and reissued on the 3d day of November, 1863, for an improvement in Sewing Machines.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 2d day of November next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. ELISHA FOOTE,

8 24 m9t Commissioner of Patents.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Her Reply to Great Britain's Refusal of Self-Government.

In a communication to his Excellency, Major-General Charles Hastings Doyle, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander of H. M.'s troops in and over the province of Nova Scotia, the Executive Council of that province say that they have read the despatch, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham in reply to the address of the Representatives of the people, for a repeal of the Act of Union, with mingled emotions of surprise and regret.

When the Representatives of the people unanimously informed the Queen that Confederation had been forced upon the Province, without in any manner consulting them, it is astonishing that the Colonial Minister should take the liberty of contradicting them, and of asserting that Confederation first originated with the Legislature of Nova Scotia. This assertion is unsustained by the slightest foundation in fact. The Legislature never offered an opinion in favor of Confederation by vote, resolution, or any other action on the subject before the Quebec scheme was published. Confederation was devised altogether in Canada, and the scheme was never in any manner submitted to the people of this Province, and every expression that they have been able to give of their wishes on the subject has been directly adverse to the measure. When it was brought forward in the session of 1865, no less than 15,000 of the people petitioned against it. When it was ascertained that the leaders of the Government and of the opposition had conspired to have it carried through the Imperial Parliament, upwards of thirty-one thousand petitioned against it, and delegates were sent to England to oppose its passage.

Since the Constitution was conferred on the Province, upwards of a century ago, the laws were made and all taxes were levied by the representatives of the people in their own Legisla ure. The Legislative Council in the Upper Branch were appointed by the Sovereign under the advice of the Executive Council, who, since the introduction of responsible Government always possessed the confidence of the people. Their whole Legislature were, therefore, either actually or virtually chosen by themselves, and the members of that branch, by which the taxes were imposed, had to render an account of their stewardship, at least once in four years. The regulation of their trade and commerce was in the hands of the people through this Legislature. They had the exclusive management and control of all their taxes. The revenue was regularly and rapidly increasing, and they had ample means of meeting all their liabilities and maintaining all their public services. They had the exclusive right of their fisheries, and all their public property was in their own possession. The general prosperity was so great that a low tariff was sufficient for raising, by indirect taxation, all the revenue that was required.

Such was the happy condition of the province up to 1867, when all was suddenly changed; and without consulting the loyal people of Nova Scotia, and in spite of everything that they could do to prevent it, an act of Parliament was passed to strip them of all them under a new constitution that a few scheming politicians in Canada had contrived these inestimable rights and privileges, and place for the subjugation of this province, and which they accomplished by corrupting the faithless public servants of Nova Scotia.

Instead of having our laws made by a Legislature of Nova Scotians, responsible to and sympathising with us, they are henceforth to be make by a Legislature of Canadians, composed of a House of Commons and a Senate, with a Governor General at their head. This House of Commons consists of 181 members, whereof Nova Scotia elects 19. The rest are elected by people of other, and to us strange countries, and we can have no control over the remaining majority of 162. In the Senate our representation is a mockery. There are in all 72 members, 12 of whom are, by a curious fiction of the Union act, said to represent Nova Scotia; but she has nothing to say in their appointment, and they are the nominees and creatures of the Executive Council of Canada. All direct communication with our Queen has been cut off, and our allegiance has virtually been transferred to any subject that the Colonial Office may hereafter appoint to rule over us.

How has confederation operated upon Nova Scotia already? It has been in existence one year; we have already had our tariff raised, and our indirect taxes very largely increased, we have been saddled with vexatious stamp duties, with taxes on newspapers and a tax upon our bank circulation. Our railroads have been taken from us, and under Confederation can be sold, and the price taken into the Canadian chest. We have had all our revenues of customs taken from us, and we have been placed on a trifling allowance which is totally insufficient for our support. The refusal to renew the Reciprocity Treaty and the consequent closing up of our coal trade, and the general stagnation of commerce, are probably chargeable on Confederation and its natural effect of excluding the manufactures of the United States from the Maritime Provinces by means of a high Canadian tariff.

If confederation is entailed upon us, we shall be compelled to submit to direct taxation to raise a sufficient revenue to carry on the public business, and to sustain our roads and bridges, which are already greatly in need of repair.

The statute requires Canada to pay us eighty cents a head annually until our population reaches 800,000—so that when it doubles or increases to 400,000, and our expenses have also doubled, we shall have forty cents a head. That is, when our expenses are double we shall have only half as much to meet them; and so, as our population and expenses increase, our means will diminish in an equal ratio. In other words, direct taxation must increase in proportion as our limited allowance fails to meet the augmented expenses of the Government.

Here, then, we have the prospect of an eternally increasing direct as well as indirect taxation.

The people have received a valuable and admirable working Constitution from their ancestors, and they are bound to transmit it unimpaired to their children, for whom they are but temporary trustees.

An arbitrary and tyrannical attempt has been made to deprive them of this Constitution, and they conceive that they are bound to resist the attempt by all constitutional and practicable means. All that they require is to have their Constitution restored, and though they are neither willing, nor if willing, at present prepared to resort to any kind of force or violence to extricate themselves from an oppressive tyranny, they will passively resist the usurpation, and with a firm purpose will abide their time, and avail themselves of every practicable means of setting themselves free.

We wish to be distinctly understood, that all we ask for is the restoration of our constitutional rights. We have ever been faithful subjects of the British Throne; we ardently desire to remain so; and we will not attempt to withdraw our allegiance until we find that the Queen intends permanently to deprive us of her protection.

We have maintained a friendly intercourse with the people of the United States of America, and our daily expanding commercial dealings with them make any interruption of peaceful relations improbable, if not impossible. We admire that great, energetic, and intelligent nation; but our habits, our education, and our feelings have always been favorable to monarchical, and adverse to democratic institutions. We are, therefore, in no manner desirous of changing our political constitution, but will not willingly allow ourselves to be brought into subjection to Canada, or any other country. We will have no confederation or union with other colonies, except upon terms of the most exact equality; and there is no change in our political relations that we should not prefer to the detestable confederation that has been attempted to be forced upon us.

We shall proceed with the legislation and other business of the Province, protesting against the Confederation, boldly and distinctly asserting our full purpose and resolution to free ourselves from the trammels of Canada, and if we fail, after exhausting all constitutional means at our command, we will leave our future destiny in the hands of Him who "will judge the people righteously, and govern the nations upon the earth."

WILLIAM ANNAND,
MARTIN I. WILKINS,
W. B. VAIL,
R. A. MCHEFFEY,
ROBERT ROBERTSON,
J. C. TROOP,
E. P. FLYNN,
JAMES COCHRAN,
JOHN FERGUSSON.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Reported Fall of Humaita.

LISBON, Aug. 28.—One of the steamers of the regular mail line between Rio Janeiro and this port arrived late last evening with advices from Rio to August 8.

Her news is highly important. The tactics of the allied forces in attempting to reduce the Paraguayan fortress of Humaita by starvation have been entirely successful. The Paraguayans held out to the last moment, and on July 24, when their stores were exhausted, evacuated the position, and the allied forces marched into Humaita the next day. Two hundred and fifty cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition, small arms, etc., which the Paraguayans were compelled to abandon, were captured by the allies. The retreating Paraguayans were pursued, and four thousand of them cut off from the main body and surrounded in Gran Chaco. They formed in line of battle, and in answer to a demand to surrender, emphatically refused. Three of the Brazilian iron-clads forced their way through the obstructions, and past the batteries on the Parana, and had joined the fleet in the bombardment of the position of President Lopez at the mouth of the Tebiguary, and Marshal Caxias, the allied commander, was also advancing troops on Lopez from the land side, and as the guns of the allied fleet commanded all routes of retreat, it was expected that the Paraguayans would soon be forced to surrender their position. It was reported that the Paraguayans had also evacuated the important defensible town of Tuupo. In view of all these advantages gained by the allies, the opinion was general throughout Brazil that the war was very near a successful termination. There were no new developments in regard to the difficulty between Mr. Webb, the American Minister, and the Brazilian Government.

A formidable revolt had broken out in Paraguay, but it was summarily put down, and many of the ringleaders were captured. Two of them, Berges and Carrenas, were tried and shot. The first named was formerly the Paraguayan Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The new ministry of the Brazilian Government is removing the Presidents of the provinces, and appointing others in their places, which action is opposed by the Liberal party everywhere throughout the country.

Paraguayan Accounts.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Accounts of the recent events on the Rio Parana have been received from Paraguayan sources. The Paraguayans claim that the allies received severe checks in two battles on July 16 and 18. The fortress was subsequently evacuated without the knowledge of the enemy. All the heavy guns were spiked, and the arms, ammunition, and stores, were removed.

The governments of Chili and Bolivia have offered their good offices to Lopez, as mediators.

The Paris *Patrie* has Paraguay advices which explain that Humaita was abandoned because Lopez had completed his new defensive line of fortifications on the Tebiguary.

The Paraguayans were confident that the allies, though holding the river, would not attempt to enter the interior of the country, and they believed that the war would soon be brought to an end by the lassitude of the combined powers.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 1

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 6p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 2

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Philadelphia, June 24, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel R. Adams of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

LEWIS WALN SMITH, Assignee,
No. 629 WALNUT Street.
To the creditors of said bankrupt. 8 22 24 31 36

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ESTATE OF MARY HAMILTON, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN ELLIOTT, Executor of last Will and Testament of MARY HAMILTON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THAEP, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

8 26 thw 9t

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:55 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North wales.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stages at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:20 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 5 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:29 P. M., 6:55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing MONDAY, August 18, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:05 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 6:55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:05 A. M.
5:00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:30 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and Intermediate stations, at 9:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9:00 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5:15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:05 A. M.; Oxford, 11:45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.
4 10

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7:00, 7:45, and 12:30 P. M., and 2:00, and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M., and 2:00 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6:15 and 7:00 A. M., and at 2:00 and 4:25 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. No trains [illegible] from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7:45 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7:45 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7:45 A. M., 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7:45 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4:30 and 8:45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. SCHOFF, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25 tf GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.
2 27

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allen town.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:40 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 11:40 A. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8:27 A. M. and 1:49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 12 noon and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Penna. Express from Pittsburg, at 2 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 8:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 9:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:20 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:55 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:25 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 6:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M.. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4	1:00, 6:00 and 10:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	3:30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	3:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday. Cincinnati and Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Fast Line	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	3:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility for the Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
4 25

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:30, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4½, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10 P. M.

The 8:30 Down Train, and 3½ and 6½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6 40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:40 A. M. 12:40, 5 40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:40, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 325 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.....3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.....3 00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3 00
At 8 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 8, 9:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3 25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:30, 1:30, 5:... 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

DISASTER AT THE MINT.

Ignition of Escaping Gas in a Vault—A Severe Explosion Ensues—Three Men Badly Injured—Windows, Furniture, and Wood-Work Shattered.

For some time past neither Philadelphia's air nor Philadelphia's buildings have been shaken by any serious explosions, and we had began to hope that the calamitous results of the last ones had given us a long respite from their recurrence. This morning, however, at a quarter before nine o'clock another occurred at the United States Mint, on Chesnut street east of Broad. Though particularly severe in its character—swaying the entire structure and rumbling far among the surrounding buildings—it did not at once result in any loss of life. The circumstances attending it were as follows:—

At the southeastern angle of the Mint is located the office of the Chief Coiner. In the back portion of this room an extensive vault is built in the wall. It is some eight feet wide by fifteen feet long, and has a ceiling about fourteen feet in height. Its sides support numerous shelves and drawers, filled with manuscripts, documents and books. A gas tube, descending to within seven feet of the floor, hangs from the ceiling. From this gas had been escaping during the night, coming either from a leak, or from an omission in turning off the stop-cock. When the doors of the vault were opened this morning the smell of gas was plainly perceptible, and it was found that a leak somewhere existed. The door was allowed to stand ajar while a messenger was despatched for a gas-fitter. In a short time Mr. William Horner, a plumber, arrived. He entered the vault—perceived that the gas had been stopped off—and then called for a match for the purpose of making an examination. One was handed to him by Martin D. Davis, the Chief Coiner's assistant or clerk. Horner drew it upon the jam of the door, but had hardly done so when the explosion occurred. At this moment Mr. Andrew Stief, an assistant counter, was sitting at a table in the room; Mr. Horner was just inside the vault; Mr. Davis was standing near by. Simultaneously with the explosion, the ignited gas rushed in flames through the doorway of the vault. They reached Mr. Stief, and badly singed him about the head and neck, fairly burning also the coat from his back. Mr. Davis was hurled away from the door, receiving injuries about his head, face, neck, and arms. Mr. Horner was the most severely hurt of the three. In addition to serious burns about the exposed portions of his body, he was either thrown or leaped from a window immediately adjoining the vault. He was picked up in the yard below with deep cuts upon his head. A trail of blood marked his passage from the vault, through the window to the ground. The things inside the vault were all tossed about and badly scorched. The furniture in the room was thrown hither and thither, the window-panes were shivered, a heavily-built door, affording exit to the hall, was shivered and torn from its hinges like a piece of veneering. The ink-pot on the writing desk executed a somersault, leaving its traces on the walls; while flying pieces of wood deeply indented both walls and ceiling. Everything near the door of the vault was blackened and burnt. The whole building shook. Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, was sitting at the time in his office directly over the room in which the explosion took place. His first intimation of the occurrence was a lift of some three feet from the floor. He rushed to the window, and saw Horner lying in the yard below. The report was very loud. In a few minutes a large crowd of people collected in the street, and several fire engines hastily repaired to the spot. No fire, however, broke out, as the explosion spent itself in a moment. The structure itself did not sustain any damage.

It is supposed that as there was no circulation of air through the vault, the escaped gas did not issue through the open door, but ascended to the ceiling, and there collected in a mass. Of course, if this theory be true, the introduction of a lighted match would at once set it ablaze, and produce such an explosion as occurred.

The employees in this place were all considerably alarmed, but no one was injured save those mentioned. These were at once attended to by Dr. J. Rhea Barton. They were all married men. Horner was removed in an ambulance to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Davis was taken to his home at Nineteenth and Wallace street; Stief to his home at Sixth and Poplar streets. None of their injuries are considered necessarily fatal.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Robbers Captured—Attempt to Pass Counterfeit Money—A Till Tapper—Street Walkers—Inciting to Riot—Suspicion of Larceny.

—David Glenn and William Meener entered the house of William Nice, on East Washington lane, Germantown, on Saturday, during the absence of the family, who were out of town, and went into the cellar, where they commenced to pack up the edibles. A neighbor discovered them and they were arrested. Alderman Hood committed them.

—William S. May, aged 18 years, on Saturday attempted to pass a $10 counterfeit note on the Third National Bank of this city, at the shoe store of F. C. Hamil, No. 900 Spring Garden street. He was taken into custody and held for a further hearing by Alderman Massey.

—On Saturday night the hand of William Brayden was discovered in the money drawer of the tavern of Mr. McLoughlin, on Main street, Manayunk. Alderman Ramsdell committed Brayden for trial.

—Lieutenant Connelly and his men on Saturday night arrested twelve female street-walkers, in the vicinity of Eighth and Spruce streets, and Alderman Swift held them to keep the peace.

—On Saturday night, as the Young Men's Keystone Club were passing the League House, on Broad street, some of the pavement guards groaned the League, and used language that had a tendency to cause a riot. A policeman interfered and arrested Henry McCafferty, who was bound over by Alderman Swift, to be of future good behaviour. The prisoner did not belong to the Keystoners.

—On Saturday Thomas Donahue was overhauled by a Policeman of the Tenth District, at Fifth and Poplar streets, with a number of wheel bands, and other carriage trimmings in his possession, of which he could not give a satisfactory explanation. Alderman Eggleton sent him below for trial. The articles are at the Tenth District Station House awaiting identification.

FATAL RESULTS.—George F. Berkeley, the young man who was injured by being run over by a train on the Cape May Railroad some three weeks since, died this morning at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He resided at No. 505 St. John street.

The child which was thrown from the second story window of No. 754 S. Fifth street on Saturday, by Mrs. Hubley, the insane woman, died this morning. Coroner Daniels will hold an inquest.

A NEW POLITICAL CLUB.—On Saturday evening a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the Tenth Ward was held. President, H. C. Howell, was in the chair, and James N. Kerns, Esq., acted as Secretary. General Hector Tyndale was present, and delivered a short address. Four hundred sets of equipments were ordered for the Grant and Colfax Club, which has been recently organized.

OWNERS WANTED.—There are two pieces of black alpaca at the Second District Police Station, and two sets of harness at the Twelfth District Police Station, awaiting owners. The former were found in the custody of two men at Fourth and Shippen streets, and the latter were brought to the Station by two lads who picked them up in the Twenty-eighth Ward.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARY.—Yesterday afternoon between three and four o'clock an attempt was made to fire the second-hand store of Mr. Morris, on South street, above Ninth, by means of coal oil. The flames were discovered and extinguished before much damage was inflicted.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican citizens of the Seventh Precinct, Fourteenth Ward, held on Saturday evening, the 29th inst., at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Parrish streets, for the purpose of forming a Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, the following gentlemen were duly elected permanent officers of said organization:—President, J. H. Pugh; Vice-President, Philip Hamilton; Secretary, W. F. Schell; Treasurer, Colonel G. P. McLean.

It was also resolved to have a grand mass meeting and flag raising on Thursday evening, September 10, when the following gentlemen were selected a committee to solicit subscriptions to aid in defraying the necessary expenses of said meeting, etc.:—J. H. Pugh, J. B. Hancock, P. Hamilton, Colonel G. P. McLean, and W. F. Schell. After several stirring speeches by those present the meeting adjourned.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a disturbance took place in front of the tavern of Finny McClurg on Beach street, below Brown, during which several pistol shots were fired. One of the balls lodged in the leg of Peter Connelly, and another chopped off a piece of the ear of Thomas Glennin. Connelly was taken to the Hospital, and Glennin to his home in the vicinity. McClurg was arrested and held for keeping a disorderly house, and being accessory to the shooting, by Alderman Toland. About 2 o'clock, Matthew Clark was taken into custody by the police of the Tenth District, and committed by Alderman Eggleton for being implicated in the affair.

THE GREAT BASE BALL MATCH THIS AFTERNOON.—This afternoon the first of a series of games for the championship of the country will be played on the grounds at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, between the Athletic Base-Ball Club, of this city, and the Atlantic, of Brooklyn. The latter arrived in the city last night, and proceeded to the American House, where rooms had been engaged. They are short of the services of Smith, their second baseman. Betting waged freely this morning, the odds being given on the Atlantic at heavy figures. The game will commence at 2½ o'clock, and will be witnessed by several thousand spectators.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Another Letter from Ex-Rebel Commissioner Ould.

RICHMOND, Aug. 27, 1868.—To the Editor of the *National Intelligencer*—Gentlemen:—The *Chronicle* of the 25th instant gives the following letter of mine, without date, addressed to General Winder:—

CITY POINT.—Sir:—A flag-of truce-boat has arrived with 350 political prisoners, General Barrow and several other prominent men amongst them.

I wish you to send me, at four o'clock, Wednesday morning, all the military prisoners (except officers) and all the political prisoners you have. If any of the political prisoners have on hand proof enough to convict them of being spies, or of having committed other offenses which should subject them to punishment, to state opposite their names. Also state whether you think under the circumstances, they should be released.

The arrangement I have made works largely in our favor. We get rid of a set of miserable wretches, and receive some of the best material I ever saw.

RO OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Brigadier-General WINDER.

The letter is genuine. It was written, I believe, in the spring of 1863. The *Chronicle*, following in the track of Chipman, who introduced the letter on the Wirz trial, parades it as evidence of a purpose on the part of the late Confederate authorities to starve Union prisoners of war. If any fair man will carefully read the letter, he will see in a moment that the latter paragraph, which the *Chronicle* has italicised, does not refer to soldiers at all, but to political prisoners. Some time before the date of the letter, I had entered into an agreement with the Federal agent of exchange for the release of all political prisoners on both sides. Some three hundred and fifty of that class had arrived at City Point, and being anxious not to detain the Federal steamer, I wrote to General Winder to send all the political prisoners he had in his charge, as well as soldiers. It was as to these political prisoners that I wrote the latter paragraph in this letter. That manifestly appears from the context. Every word of that paragraph was true, both as to the class received and those sent off. Not one Confederate soldier in service was received at that time. Scarcely any one of the three hundred and fifty had been in prison a month. All had been recently arrested as sympathizers with the Confederate cause. Those sent off were miserable wretches indeed. They were mostly robbers and incendiaries from Western Virginia, who were Confederate when Confederate armies occupied their country, and Union when Federal troops held it; and in turn they preyed upon side and the other, and pillaged that portion of the country until it was almost given over to desolation. They were men without character or principle, who were ready to take any oath or engage in any work of plunder. And I here reiterate what I wrote then—they were "a set of miserable wretches." The Federal soldiers who passed through my hands, I hope, know well that I would not have applied any such phrase to them, and especially so if the calamities of prison life had prostrated them.

Moreover, I speak of this as "an arrangement" which I had made, and, therefore, must have referred to the exchange of political prisoners, which I had just negotiated, and not to the exchange of military prisoners, which was negotiated by the cartel.

The *Chronicle* is wrong in supposing that I *alternately* charged "the responsibility for the starvation of Union prisoners" upon Secretary Stanton, General Butler, and General Grant. No previous statement of mine varies in any particular from the publication in the *Intelligencer* of the 20th instant; nor did any one of them relate to several matters which are contained in that publication. If the facts therein detailed implicated Secretary Stanton, General Butler, and General Grant, or either of them, it is not because I charge them jointly or severally, but because facts are stubborn things. I have refrained from charges or epithets against individuals, and only brought to the attention of the country the humane endeavors of the Confederate authorities. My purpose was to vindicate the truth of history, and not to asperse or even make an assault upon the fame or pretensions of any man.

The *Chronicle* says General Hitchcock "has completely overthrown, by the production of proofs, every charge and every insinuation of the Rebel Commissioner Ould." Neither General Hitchcock or any other person has ever refuted the "material facts," or any material fact stated in the publication; nor has General Hitchcock nor any other person even attempted to do so, as to most of the matters therein contained. Has General Hitchcock said anything about the Confederate offer to receive Federal surgeons, food, clothing and medicines; or the offer to surrender the sick and wounded without requiring equivalents; or the unnoticed proposal to purchase medicine for the exclusive use of the Federal sick?

The *Chronicle* says I was discharged from attendance on the Wirz trial because my evidence was 'upon a line of defense which the Court held to be irrelevant and incompetent as a defense for the cruelties practiced on our prisoners." Pray, how was it known what my evidence would be? I was summoned by Wirz, not by the Government. What right had the prosecution to take for granted what my testimony would be, and rule it out before it was offered. I confess I do not belong to that class of lawyers who "are familiar with this proceeding," and most fervently do I hope I never will.

As to the imputations of falsehood in which the *Chronicle* indulges, I treat them with the scorn which is their due. I am content that the people who know me shall judge between us.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD.

HEAVY LAWSUIT.

A Million Dollars Claimed by a Young Girl.

The Louisville *Courier* of Aug. 28 relates the following remarkable case:—

One of the most extraordinary cases on record is now pending before Judge Bruce in the Circuit Court. The facts connected therewith, so far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows:—

Dr. Samuel E. McKinley, son of Judge McKinley, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and United States Judge of this Circuit, was residing and practising his profession at New Orleans when that city was captured by the Federal army. He was retained as surgeon for the Confederate sick, and was afterwards retained in the United States service. The Doctor married a very wealthy heiress, a Miss Merrison, of Louisiana, by whom he has two children, one a boy named James, who is now with him in St. Louis, and the other a little girl, E. J. Lyon McKinley, twelve years of age. His wife dying during the infancy of the girl, the Doctor in 1864 moved to New Albany, Indiana, taking with him his two children. About a year ago last winter, he moved to this city, where he remained till some time in 1867, and becoming desirous of going back to New Orleans to look after his property, left his little daughter at the Ursuline Academy, a Catholic female school in this city, for education, sending her from time to time money to pay her expenses. Before, or about the time of vacation, the Doctor having moved and established himself in St. Louis, requested Judge Taylor to send by Adams Express his little daughter to him, the Express Company agreeing to undertake the care and custody of the child. When Judge Taylor applied for the child the Superior of the Academy objected to letting her go till her tuition should be fully paid. The Doctor, on learning this, declared he had sent by mail the full amount, and then came for her himself. His counsel advising him that the Academy could not retain a lien on the child for their money, he sued out a writ of habeas corpus before his Honor Judge Bruce, and this case, as it happens, is the first brought before Judge Bruce since qualifying as our Circuit Judge. The Superior of the Academy answering the writ, stated that the girl was named Lizzie Brown; that she was not the Doctor's daughter; that she was fifteen years of age, and that the Doctor was drunken and unfit to control the child. This answer was yesterday adjudged insufficient, and the respondent was required to state the time and the means by which respondent obtained possession of the child; that a mere allegation that the Doctor was not her father was no ground for respondent to retain her. While the Doctor was away some two weeks, it seems that the Superior applied to the County Court to become her guardian, and exhibited, it is claimed, a printed envelope with the name of E. J. Lyon McKinley, in which her father had inclosed money to his daughter—this being the true name. It is also alleged he has letters from the Superior calling her his daughter, Lyon.

It is further said that she has become a Catholic, contrary to her father's wishes, who is an Episcopalian, and that she will, at her grandfather's death, become the heiress of more than a million.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The changes in the money line have been even more to the advantage of borrowers. The supply of capital has been more liberal, coming chiefly from private sources. Some of the banks reported a further outflow of currency to the interior early in the week; but the drain practically ceased with the first day or two, on receipt of advices from Chicago in particular, to the effect that more currency had accumulated there than immediate employment could be provided for. During the latter half of the week the offerings gained rapidly on the demand, and large balances were carried over on Saturday that could not be placed profitably on call. The aggregate would have been much heavier but for the freedom with which leaders were investing in the national cotton-bearing obligations. The city bank loans fell off $3,465,055 within the week, and their circulation declined $25,488. The deposits were reduced $6,109,759. The Legal tender reserve was diminished $7,000,269, and the specie hoard $2,819,573. These changes were of less importance than those in the preceding statement, and were in a great measure the result of the transfers of public money from the bank vaults to the United States Sub-Treasury, and of the unusually active Customs call for coin. The Government office added over $6,250,000 to its coin and currency balances, as it held $12,163,833 on Saturday, against $5,876,692 the preceding Saturday, on payments during the week, of only $7,622,352, against receipts of $13,909,491. The daily average of the Bank Exchanges was a little over $80,000,000, and the daily balances averaged about $3,250,000. Gold fluctuated something less than 2 per cent., the extremes having been 143⅞ and 145⅝. There was very little spirit in the speculation, its main strength having been derived from the Customs drain, which exceeded half a million a day. The closing transactions showed a uniform movement in the premium, on a restricted inquiry from investors. The export demand was nearly suspended, the week's shipments having fallen short of half a million dollars."

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The week closes upon the easiest money market known at any time during the summer. Call loans were nominally 6@4 per cent.; but as these rates it was impossible to find, and large balances were placed at 2 per cent. The movement West during the week was quite moderate. Notwithstanding the banks have lost $21,000,000 in deposits in three weeks, money appears as abundant as ever. The market has lost one cause of the stringency last fall, that has escaped the attention of the public; last year the amount of Governments in the hands of dealers and bankers for sale was fully $60,000,000 and during the whole of the pressure for money, dealers were sharp competitors for funds to carry their load, paying sound commissions for the money, which in all cases they were able to get before the wants of stock houses were supplied. This year the Government brokers have not over ten millions of all classes of bonds on hand, and are large leaders of money. Of the bonds on the market, fully two-thirds are now carried without interest, as the short interest is very large, and bonds in share borrowing demand. The city banks hold but few bonds that will come on the market this fall and the entire amount of Government bonds held by the national banks is less, at the present time than the amount held by brokers during the money stringency of 1867. The $50,000,000 have ceased to be a burden upon our currency, having been shipped abroad, and the continued demand will probably take all the bonds that come out in the next four months from the country banks, to supply their needs for currency. The advance in our bonds both at home and abroad, is looked upon in political circles as caused by the assurance of the election of Grant and a consequent fulfilling of the public faith in regard to the payment of the debt.

NEW YORK CITY BANK STATEMENT.

	Aug. 22.	Aug. 29.	
Specie	$19 788 681	$16 949,108	Dec. $2 819,573
Legal tenders	68,797 645	67,797,376	Dec. 2 000 269
Total reserve	$89,526,236	$84 746,484	Dec. $4 819 842
Deposits	215,435 405	210,331 646	Dec. 5,109,759
Circulation	34,137 627	34 112 139	Dec. 25,488
Tot. liabilities	251 573,032	244,446 785	Dec. $6,075,271
25 per cent res.	62 643 258	61 111 696	
Excess over legal reserve	26 883 068	23,594 788	Dec. $3,288 280
Loans	275 245,781	271,780 526	Dec. 3 465,055

"The bank statement shows a loss in specie of $2,819,573, of legal tender $2 000,269. The loss of net reserve is $3,288,280. Deposits have decreased $6,109,759; of this amount $2,000 000 was in specie, used to pay duties. The balance probably shows the amount of currency sent West this week, which has been very light."

DIED.

[*For additional Death Notices see the Fifth Page.*]

JAMISON.—On the morning of the 30th instant, at Atlantic City, WALTER HOLMES, infant son of Benton K. and Hattie A. Jamison, aged 6 months, of cholera infantum.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 26m

BARGAINS IN FALL AND WINTER

CASSIMERES

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

We will open to-day TWELVE HUNDRED YARDS of the above Goods, in short pieces,

Which will be sold at prices to create a run.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

8 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

THIRD EDITION

SOUTH AMERICA.

LATER NEWS BY STEAMER.

By a recent arrival at New York, we have South America dates to Aug. 20.

Earthquake in Peru.

A fearful earthquake took place in Callao on the 13th inst., which lasted seven minutes. No lives were lost but many houses were injured. At 7 P. M. the sea retired for one hundred yards, but the water soon afterwards rose ten feet above the usual level. Great fears were entertained that Callao would be completely inundated. At 12 o'clock the mole and wharf were completely covered, the sea rushing into the lower part of the city. The town was completely deserted, the population having fled panic-stricken to the interior. At last accounts (14th) the worst was over, but great alarm pervaded the community for the safety of their property. The shipping had not suffered when the steamer left.

Reduction of the Columbian Standing Army.

The political troubles of the Isthmus are almost ended. General Ponce succeeded yesterday in making an agreement with General Correoso to disband a portion of the militia and one half of the battalion Santander. The latter is to be composed in future of only 80 men, and the militia of an equal number, giving 160 men as the standing army of the Isthmus, whose duty it will be to protect and defend the neutrality of the Isthmus, and keep down the Conservative party. General Ponce, in this arrangement, made the best of the bargain; finding himself unable to oppose Correoso and his numerous followers, he has submitted to the terms proposed by the latter, and exalted him to the rank of Commander in-Chief of all the forces. It is not generally known in this city, but is nevertheless a fact which I have from the very best authority, that General Santos Acosta will be here from Bogota on the 28th inst., with several hundred men, national troops; and his arrival will at once change the aspect of affairs. Correoso, who is a dangerous enemy now, will then be thrown into the background. It is well known that Acosta sympathizes with Ponce, and he will give him his best services. We have no news from the interior of the State. Outside of politics there is a very great death of news here. The health of the city is good, business is getting a shade better, and hopes are entertained that our usual prosperity will soon return.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Republic of Honduras—The Duty on Flour—The Government of Salvador.

The Republic of Honduras seems to have wakened up, a number of enterprises having been recently started, which are all receiving the protection of the Government. A society has been formed having for its object the colonization of the Republic with Americans and Europeans. Many of the most wealthy and influential men of the country are interested in this society. The Honduras Railway is looking up, and it is expected work will be soon commenced on it.

The Government of Guatemala has abolished the duty on flour, owing to the high price and scarcity of this article.

The new wharf at San Jose is completed, and was thrown open to the public on the 18th of July. It is a very substantial structure, and was much needed. Its cost is $100,000.

The Government of Salvador has granted the exclusive privilege to an individual to introduce Chinamen and Coolies into the Republic at a certain stipulated price. The health of the country is not at present very good. A number of cases of fever of a pernicious nature have occurred.

The Government has inaugurated strict sanitary measures, and it was hoped an early decline would take place.

The cultivation of tobacco was receiving much attention. Some had been raised of very superior quality.

From Nicaragua there is little to report. A very strange story is published relative to the Hon. Mr. Dickenson, the United States Minister. It is stated that a large quantity of contraband aguardienne (a kind of rum) had been found on his plantation.

I presume that Mr. Dickenson will be fully able to explain the matter to the entire satisfaction of all persons concerned.

Obituary.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 31.—J. Vincent Browne, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District, died at his residence here on Saturday.

Ship News.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 31.—Arrived, steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Stocks steady; Chicago and Rock Island 102½; Reading, 90½; Canton, 45¾; Erie, 45½; Cleveland and Toledo 101½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 108¼; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 125¾; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 129; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River, 140; U. S. 6-20s, 1862, 114; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 111¾; do. new, 108½; 10-40s, 106¾. Gold, 144¾. Money 6@5 per cent. Exchange, 109.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Cotton quiet at 30½c. Flour dull, and declined 10@15c.; sales of 6500 barrels; State, $8 30@9 75; Ohio, $8 50@12 10; Western, $8 80@9 75; Southern, $8 50@14 65; California, $10@12. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c. Corn easier; sales of 87,000 bushels at $1 16@1 24½. Oats firm; sales of 56,000 bushels at 80@82½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 75. Lard dull at 18¾@19c. Whisky dull at 76c.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125⅜	Pacific Mail St Co.	101½
N. Y. and E. R.	45⅝	Toledo & Wab.	53
Phil. and Rea. R.	90⅝	Mil. & St. P. com.	76½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84⅞	Adams Express Co	48½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	24½
Chi. and N. W. com.	84	U. S. Express	41
Chic and N. W. prf.	83	Tennessee 6s, new	63
Chi. and R. I. R.	101⅞	Gold	144⅞
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	108¼	Market dull.	

DRY GOODS.

FALL. 1868. FALL.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Are now receiving daily,

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE ATTENTION. 8 25 rp

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufactures. [7 10m wfrp

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Forthcoming Debt Statement—The Great Base-Ball Match.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debt Statement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The statement of the public debt will not be issued until about Saturday next. It will show some increase in the sum total, together with a falling off in the internal revenue receipts, and an increase in the receipts from customs duties.

The Forthcoming Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The debt statement cannot be prepared for publication at least until Saturday of this week, and probably not until Monday next. It will show some increase, mainly attributable to the Alaska payment. The receipts from customs for the month ending to-day have been comparatively large.

BASE BALL.

18,000 People Present to Witness the Contest Between the Athletics and Atlantics—They are Cooled Off by a Shower.

A local telegram from the Athletic Base-Ball Grounds, at Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue, says:—It is now 2 o'clock P. M. A shower is prevailing, the rain coming down in torrents. About ten thousand people are already within the enclosure, and thousands are constantly arriving. House-tops, fences, carriages, and every available point of elevation outside for squares around is crowded with spectators, to the number of 7000 to 8000 persons. The streets in the vicinity are lined with all sorts of vehicles.

According to previous arrangements, the game was to commence at half-past 2, but the rain may have the effect of delaying it. The men are on the ground practicing, and appear to be eager for the contest to commence. Each fly-catch or scientific stroke of the bat elicits rounds of applause from the crowd. The rain is now slacking up, but the clouds look heavy, with indications of another storm.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Cotton quiet and steady nominally 30c. Flour dull and declined 50c. Howard street superfine, $8 75@9 50; do. extra, $10 50@12 25; do. family, $12 50@13; City mills superfine, $9@9 50; do. extra, $10 50@12 50; do. family, $12 75@13 50; Western superfine, $8@8 50; do. extra, $9 75@11. Wheat quiet and declined 10c. Good to prime, $2 15@2 25; choice, $2 20@2 25. Corn firm. Prime white, $1 24@1 25. Oats, good to choice, 65@73c. Rye, $1 40. Pork firm at $30 50. Bacon firm. Rib sides, 17½c.; clear sides, 17½@17¾c.; shoulders; 14¾@15c.; hams, 22@23c. Lard quiet at 19c.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—On Saturday last Detective R. R. Smith, of Recorder Given's office, arrested one Sallie E. Edwards, doing business at No. 56 North Eighth street, upon the charge of forging the name of George A. Turball. She was taken to the First District Station House, and remained there until yesterday, when she entered bail for a hearing.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—At about a quarter of two o'clock this afternoon a German named Stephen ——, residing at Second and Tioga street's, employed as the driver of a lager beer wagon at the brewery, Sixth and Race streets, fell dead from the effects of the heat at Cadwalader and Jefferson streets. The Coroner was notified.

CORONER'S CASE.—This afternoon the Coroner was notified to attend at the Almshouse. An unknown man was found dead on the grounds.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	101¾
N. Y. and E. R.	46⅛	Tol. & Wabash R.	53¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	90⅝	Mil. and St. P. com	76¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85	Adams Express Co.	48
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86¾	Wells' Fargo	24¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	83	U. S. Express	41¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83	Tennessee 6s, new	63
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108	Gold	144⅝
R. R.		Market dull.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 31

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Taird street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2900 City 6s, New	103¾	10 sh Read R	2d. 45⅝
$1000 5-20s '62, re	108¾	10 do	c. trf. 45⅝
100 sh N Y & Mid	6⅞	6 do	trf. 45⅞
26 sh Penna R	53⅞	5 sh Acad Music	101¾

SECOND BOARD.

160 sh Read	b30. 45¼	20 sh C & Am	18.129
15 sh Leh V R	55	24 sh Mech Bk	81¼

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	15⅛	Amoskeag	13
Merrimack, D	13⅛	Lowell	11
Cocheco, L	14	Wamsutta	10
Sprague	14	Victory	11¼
Pacific	14	Washington	13
American	13⅛	Arnold	11½
Dunnells	13⅞	Hamilton	13½
Aliens	13⅛	Richmond	13½
Manchester	13⅞	Gloucester	13½
Freemans	13	Mourning	12½
Briggs	11½	Lancaster	13½
Nassau	12½	Oriental	13½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	4-4 17	Pocasset	4-4 17
Lawrence, C	4-4 16½	" F	3-4 11½
" F	4-4 14	Pepperell, E	15
" G	7-8 13½	" R	13
" M	3-4 13⅝	" O	13
" H	3-3 12½	" N	12
Pacific, Extra	4-4 16½	"	7-4 32½
" H	4-4 16½	"	8-4 42½
" L	4-4 14	"	9-4 47½
Atlantic, A	4-4 17	"	10-4 52½
" H	4-4 17½	Boot, S	15½
" L	4-4 14	" O	13½
" N	3-4 12½	" H	12
Superior, IXL	4-4 15	Appleton, A	4-4 17
Shawmut, C	4-4 16	Laconia, H	4-4 16½
Agawam, F	4-4 13½	" O	14½
Stark, A	4-4 16⅝	" B	14½
Massachusetts	4-4 15½	" E	13½
" BB	4-4 14	Lyman, E	4-4 17
" E	7-8 13½	" C	4-4 15½
Indian Head	4-4 17	" G	4-4 14½
"	3-4 14	Utica	4-4 22
Exeter, A	4-4 13½	Fremont, C	4-4 13½
" S	7-8 12½	Indian Orchard, A	16
Medford	4-4 16	" E	15
Augusta	4-4 16⅝	" BB	13½
"	7-8 14	" W	12½
Gilboa	4-4 13½	Great Falls, H	9-8 15½
Pittsfield, A	4-4 13⅝	" J	4-4 14
Kennebec	4-4 10⅝	" M	14½
Everett, A A	4-4 15⅝	" S	13½
Shannon	4-4 14½	Cabot, A	4-4 16
Bedford, R	3-4 11	" W	4-4 15
Conesto Co., E	3-4 9½	Dwight, A	4-4 15
		" X	4-4 11½

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	25	Thorndike	18
York, 32-inch	32½	Methuen, AA	32
Amoskeag, A. C. A	25	Hamilton Regular	26
" A	30	Willow Brook	31
" B	25	Everett	20
" C	22	" A. Extra	30
" D	20	Hampden, CO	20
Conestoco 4-4	28	Pearl River	33
" Extra	38	Pittsfield	10
Swift River	18		

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,

DREKA,

1033 CHESNUT Street.

AMONG A FEW OF THE DECIDED advantages which Elastic Sponge possesses over other materials is economy, cleanliness, health, and, above all, its perpetual elasticity. The Elastic Sponge is so prepared that it always maintains its original bulk so that mattresses, cushions, etc., filled with it never need repicking. 8 3 mwf 4

FIFTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE

An Explanation Demanded from Farragut's Crew—The Sappho Gives Another Challenge.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

PARIS, August 31.—The *Presse*, the Austro-Catholic opposition journal, in its last issue published an article on the subject of the relations of the United States and Russia in which the writer recounts the reception of the Turkish ministers and officers and officials on board the flagship of Admiral Farragut, at Constantinople, a few days since, on which occasion the crew of the Franklin cheered enthusiastically for America and Russia. The representatives of the other foreign powers in Constantinople have construed this partiality into a slight of their respective countries, and the *Presse* thinks the envoys are fully justified in so doing and wants an explanation.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It is announced to-day that Captain Baldwin, of the American yacht Sappho, has challenged the yacht Aline, and that the challenge has been accepted. The details of the race have not yet been agreed upon. The Cambria, which came in first in the recent race around the isle of Wight, has gone to Spain, and will not return for some time. Captain Baldwin therefore, challenged the Aline, which was second in the last race, and only two minutes behind the Cambria.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The proposed champion fight between Harry Allen and Joseph Foss may be regarded off. Allen has been arrested, and bound over to keep the peace for a year.

THE GREAT GAME.

The Match Between the Athletics and Atlantics Under Way—It Opens in Favor of the Athletics.

A local telegram from the Base Ball grounds at Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue, dated 2:45 P. M., says:—The weather has cleared off and a refreshing breeze sprung up, greatly cooling the atmosphere. The men have taken their positions, and the game has commenced. The first innings resulted in seven runs for the Athletics, "skunking" the Atlantics. The friends of the Athletics are jubilant, and those of the Atlantics decidedly blue. Those who have bet their money on the latter club are dumbfounded with astonishment.

First	Innings—Athletics	. . . . .	7
	Atlantics	. . . . .	0